ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
ARRIVED.
CLEARED.
Monitor, Morris. Corondelet, Morris. Lucia, LaSalle. Emmons, LaSalle. General Scott, LaSalle. Wm Merriam, Morris. Progress, LaSalle. Wave, LaSalle. America, LaSalle, 312,625 lbs salt. Atlantic, Morris, 4,075 lbs soap. D C Norton, LaSalle. J Harrington, Marseilles, 8,148 ft lumber, 1,000 siding, 3,750 shingles. Lockport, Lockport.

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. L. E. ..., Mr. WILLIAM E. BARNUM and Miss LAURA HAWKS, both of Chicago.
At the residence of P. D. Hamilton, Esq., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., on the evening of the 3d inst., ... PIKE, of Morris, Ill., and Miss JULIA HEWLETT, of Jackson, Mich.

DIED.
In this city, Sept. 4th, at the residence of his father, corner of Wentworth avenue and Douglas Place, THOMAS K. SOUTHER, aged twenty-two years and two months, son of Henry and Kate Souther. Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.
At Morris, Ill., Sept. 4th, of Consumption, MARY J., wife of Hon Percy A. Armstrong, aged 36 years.

Auction Sales.
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 56 Lake street. LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, Carpets and Silver Plated Goods, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a large and extensive assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, AUCTIONEERS. SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, IN RICH FRAMES, AT AUCTION, BY SPECIAL CATALOGUE. A splendid Gallery of over 500 Engravings, in Gold Gilt, Rosewood and Solid Black Walnut Frames, at No. 56 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House, On Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, at 7½ o'clock in the evening of each day. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
DRY GOODS, WOOL HATS, Buck Gauntlets, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C., &C., AT AUCTION, Without reserve, for Cash. On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
NEW FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &C., &C., AT AUCTION, Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, Sept. 6th, at 9½ o'clock at our salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. (Sale to continue until all is sold.) At our Auction Rooms, NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Nearly opposite Tremont House. ... GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF White Granite Ware and Glassware AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell a large invoice of the best quality of White Granite Ware, (the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons,) consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dining and Tea Ware, and will be sold in lots to suit the Trade. ALSO, 30 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Cut Goblets, Bowls, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CATALOGUE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS, AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at 7 o'clock each evening, at our Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET, One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings which has ever been offered in this city. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.
GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade, in lots to suit each sale. ... COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock. ... GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... Lake street, corner of Franklin ...
Amusements.
McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and manager. FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 5th, last night but two of the great spectacle of the day, the SEVEN SISTERS! ... UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN, ...
CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL. ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. NUMBER 51.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

It having been determined by the War Committee that a Monster War Meeting be held in the Court House Square on the 6th of September, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of urging upon the Governor the necessity of immediately organizing the entire militia of the State;

Now, therefore, I request that all places of business be closed at precisely 4 o'clock p. m. on that day, and that all citizens be and are hereby requested to act in accordance with the above suggestions.

F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The news from Washington is quite meagre this morning. It is reported that Jackson and Longstreet are at Leesburg, and that small portions of their army have crossed the upper Potomac into Maryland, and re-crossed to the Virginia shore, as though undecided in their future movements. The official reports of our killed and wounded, reduce the number very greatly from the first estimate, while reports of prisoners show a heavy mortality on the rebel side, Gen. Ewell being among the killed. Gen. Burnside's forces have evacuated Aquia Creek, and probably embarked for Washington. The reports so industriously circulated of the extraordinary elevation of Gen. McClellan, are wholly untrue.

A SAFE PRECEDENT.

Gen. Butler has done the best thing of his life in carrying out the order of the rebel Governor Moore of Louisiana for organizing the free blacks of that State into military companies. Gov. Moore's order No. 426, dated March 24, 1862, with many fine compliments to the free colored men for their loyalty and bravery, directs that they shall report to Major General Lewis for military duty. Gen. Butler, remarking upon the fact that the colored infantry remained in the city after Major General Lewis had vamosed, directs them to organize in the same manner and for the same purposes, and appeals to them to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson.

This order at least ought to be considered as in the line of safe precedents. The fact that the rebels object to our arming negroes is not by any means a good reason for our omitting to do so. But if we must conduct the war to suit them rather than ourselves, here is a case where we have not only their sanction but their imperative military order requiring it to be done. Perhaps they may have a preference as to who shall carry the order into effect. They may be so unreasonable as to prefer Major General Lewis for the particular duty, rather than Major General Butler. But the execution of the mandate is the main thing after all, and it will not be disputed that geographical and physical causes are adverse to Gen. Lewis' fitness for the position of negro organizer for New Orleans. Since the task has fallen upon Gen. Butler, we will guarantee that he does it as well as any tactician in the rebel service. The idea, which Gov. Moore desires to have put in practical form, will not suffer in his hands.

Kirby Smith's Kentucky Proclamation.

The following has been widely circulated in Kentucky:

"KENTUCKIANS,

"The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command.

"Let no one make you believe we came as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that government derives its first powers from the consent of the governed.

"I shall enforce the strictest discipline in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

"Kentuckians: We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your state.

"We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty and our dearest rights.

"We come to strike off the chains which are riveted upon you. We call upon you to take your arms, and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the northern hordes who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

"Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer No!

"KIRBY SMITH, Maj. Gen'l C. S. A."

The Cincinnati Times.

The Times published, in a part of its edition yesterday, a foolish and injudicious communication on the defense of the city, calling the effort a "big scare," and decrying the measures used. With positive information of a powerful confederate army having crossed Kentucky river, we see not how any sensible man could write such a thing.

Gen. Wallace ordered the Times suppressed for it. It was probably an inadvertence in that paper, which has been outspoken and consistent from the very outbreak of the rebellion, for the most vigorous war to put it down, and has done good service in this city thereby. Its loyalty is beyond question, and therefore a caution would answer the purpose which the general desires to accomplish.—Cincinnati Gazette, 4th.

The Capture of Uniontown, Ky., by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—I yesterday sent you the fact that a body of rebels had captured Uniontown, on the Ohio river. I now have additional particulars. Our force at Uniontown consisted of about 150 men, under command of Col. Farrar. The rebel force attacking was about 300 strong, under command of Captain Adam Johnson. The rebels had two pieces of cannon. The attack was made on the afternoon of Tuesday. An engagement took place in which we lost Captain Howard, killed, and fourteen wounded, one mortally. The rebels acknowledge one killed. Our forces surrendered and were paroled.

The rebels captured 200 stand of arms. They boarded the steamer Exchange and forced the hands to roll 200 bales of cotton ashore. They then cut the bands and burned it. They said they did not intend to interfere with private property, and an effort was made to save the cotton, as it belonged to Pool, of Shawneetown, but they said they were ordered by Gen. Breckinridge to destroy all products of the south. They took supper on the Exchange, confiscated the contents of the bar, and then left. They said they were going directly to Henderson.

From Western Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of yesterday learns that Col. Rathbone, of the 11th Virginia infantry, has surrendered Spencer to the rebels. No particulars. Col. Mulligan has been unable to find the rebels on the line of Northwestern Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer of the 3d inst., states that a dispatch from Gen. Kelley, dated the 2d inst., says that he was attacked by the rebel guerillas, Cols. Jenkins and Imboden—the same who made the raid on Buckhannon and Weston—and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number. The rebel governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation calling for a State force of 10,000 men, to be formed into a division, and placed under the command of Gen. Floyd.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 25th ult., arrived here last evening, making the trip in ten days. Quite a large number of Indians were seen on the route, but all were peaceable. The Santa Fe Gazette of the 23d furnishes the following: "Great discontent exists among the population of Colorado Territory. There has not been any open demonstration yet, but Gen. Canby has made such disposition of his troops as will effectually and speedily suppress any attempt of insubordination."

Two batteries of heavy artillery arrived at Fort Union last week for this military department.

Mr. Maxwell has been appointed Indian agent under the new provision for New Mexico.

An attempt was made to fire Independence, Mo., last night, but the flames were extinguished.

Extensive Strike at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—A general strike for higher wages among the harness makers, took place here. They are parading the streets in large numbers, and calling upon all workmen to join them. Some of the manufacturers claim the strike specially uncalled for, as they state that before making their [illegible] government contracts they consulted their journeymen in the matter. It appears that those who have signed contracts will be obliged to accede to the demands, temporarily, while those [illegible] their intention to throw [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Defeat of the Rebels in a Thunder Storm.

DEATH OF GENERALS KEARNEY AND STEVENS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

The battle on Monday night between Gens. Reno and Kearney upon our side, and the rebels, was fought three miles to the rear of Centerville, and about a mile to the right of the Centerville road. It was a complete victory on our side, but dearly bought by the loss of Gen. Kearney and Gen. Stevens.

Gen. Reno's division had been posted there during the day, to observe the rebel movements. The approach of the enemy was ascertained in the afternoon, and Gen. Kearney was ordered to advance to Reno's support. The enemy were attempting to turn our right flank, and in order to move more rapidly, had left their artillery behind them, and were advancing over the fields.

Their movement threatened both flank and rear, and, if successful, would probably have placed them at Fairfax Court House, and once more broken Pope's communication with Washington. They attacked Gen. Reno about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The engagement between him and the rebels continued for about an hour before the arrival of our reinforcements.

Gen. Reno had posted his troops with his right resting against a wood. Gen. Stevens' division was upon the left, Reno himself holding the right. After the line of battle was formed, the enemy attempted to turn Gen. Reno's left flank. Gen. Stevens, to anticipate and prevent this movement, advanced at the head of his division to the attack.

The enemy were posted in a corn-field, and on the further side of it partially protected by the woods. In the center of the field was a ravine, into which Gen. Stevens advanced. As he was leading his column some distance before the enemy's line, he was shot dead by a bullet through the head. His troops, disheartened by his loss, and undoubtedly outnumbered, fell back in considerable disorder.

Gen. Reno found himself at this period without any support upon his left, with his troops mostly out of ammunition, while the enemy were approaching in heavy force upon the left flank, and threatening to turn his position and cut his forces in two.

It was at this juncture that Gen. Kearney arrived upon the field. The night was very dark, the rain falling very heavily, with a terrible storm of thunder and lighting. It was nearly impossible to discover at once the exact position of the enemy. On the exposed left flank of Gen. Reno they were supposed to be advancing, and Gen. Kearney detaching one brigade to the left, rode forward to make a reconnoissance in person.

He was told that there were no troops of ours in front of the position which General Stevens had held, and that through the Gap the rebels were rapidly advancing; but, disregarding or disbelieving the information, went forward, accompanied only by an orderly, and coming suddenly upon the rebel advance, was shot dead.

His death remained unknown until the following morning, but was supposed to be a prisoner. Gen. Birney took command of the division and arranged the order of battle.

Gen. Reno had at this time withdrawn entirely from the fight, and Gen. Birney found the enemy in front of him considerably to the left of Reno's original position, and even threatening to turn his left flank. Gen. Robinson's brigade, with Graham's battery, 1st United States, was ordered to the left. Gen. Birney's brigade constituted the reserve, also strengthened by Randolph's battery, which opened on the enemy with vigor and effect.

Gen. Birney formed his line of battle in front and on the centre with his own brigade, consisting of seven regiments. A musketry fire was opened on both sides and continued with great sharpness for perhaps half an hour. The enemy's line being unsustained by artillery, was greatly shaken by the cannonade from our side, and by the heaviness of the infantry fire.

Birney, as soon as he perceived indications of the enemy's unsteadiness in his front, ordered the 40th—known as the Mozart regiment—and 1st New York, both commanded by Col. Egan, and the Scott Life Guard—38th New York—Col. Ward, to advance in a bayonet charge.

These three regiments moved across the cornfield, down the ravine, and up the opposite slope, with the greatest gallantry and determination, and almost instantly broke the rebel line and put them to flight. They were pursued by the fire of our artillery, but owing to the darkness and the storm, pursuit by infantry for any distance was impossible.

Our troops occupied the position of the enemy from which he had been driven, Gen. Berry's reserve brigade holding the ground all night.

Our dead were buried and wounded carried off the ground. Some prisoners were taken from the enemy. Among them were the adjutant general of Gen. Jones and his chief of ordnance.

Our loss in killed and wounded in General Birney's command was about 200—among them Major Tilden of the 38th N. Y., who was mortally wounded, and died immediately after the victory.

The enemy's forces consisted of parts of the divisions of Gens. Jackson, Ewell and Hill—numbering from 10,000 to 12,000.

The battle was fought upon our side after Kearney's arrival entirely by Gen. Birney's brigade. Gen. Birney's conduct was distinguished by great skill and gallantry. With less than 3,000 troops he restored the fortunes of a fight in which greater numbers on our side had already been worsted, and then by his admirable disposition of his troops, and their steadiness and courage, drove three times his own strength from the field and held it for the night.

Col. Egan and Col. Ward, who led the bayonet charge, and Col. Gesner of the 101st New York, were especially distinguished for bravery and good conduct. The 101st New York was most exposed during the fight, and lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Gen. Reno's loss is not accurately known, but is supposed to be about 1,000. The enemy being without artillery, our troops suffered but little in comparison with their loss.

The deaths of Gens. Kearney and Stevens are deeply lamented by their immediate commands, and by all the army. Both had very high reputations for gallantry and soldierly ability, Gen. Kearney having brought high renown from the Peninsula, and Gen. Stevens, beside his fame in Mexico and Oregon, was an active and enterprising general of the Port Royal expedition. He was there concerned in every fight in which our land forces had part. His own brigade was especially devoted to him.

How the Rebel Army Reached the Field of Battle—Gen. Banks' March from the Rappahannock.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

Early in the morning the field officer who narrates these facts to me listened to the conversation of rebel prisoners, taken before the fight commenced in earnest. One of them boasted that the day would close with a confederate victory—that they would whip us out and out. When asked how he knew it, he replied that Gen. Jackson told him so that morning, and he knew. Another said that Gen. Longstreet joined Jackson with ninety regiments and six batteries. Another computed Longstreet's force and said that behind him would come over three miles of wagons, bringing supplies. Jackson, according to this authority, marched with six days' rations, and no baggage. He should have been supported sooner by General Longstreet and the main rebel army. Delay had, however, been caused by the necessity of clearing a passage through Thoroughfare Gap, which was obstructed during Jackson's last Shenandoah campaign to prevent us pressing too closely upon his rear. Immense rocks had been thrown down and trees felled for this purpose. Jackson himself had marched to Manassas through Snicker's and Alder's Gaps. Washington, all these prisoners said, was their goal.

Our field officer was able to be in command of his regiment when it was, with the rest of Rickett's division, sent out to hold Longstreet in check and prevent him from reinforcing Jackson by way of Thoroughfare Gap. Three regiments were pushed forward to seize the Gap, but they were too late. The rebels held it in force, and poured from above, from each side, and the front a destructive fire, the marksmen being entirely invisible. The Gap was discovered to be very narrow, affording barely passage for the railroad, and carriage road by its side, and a small stream, and a turnpike, and a carriage road beyond it—the mountains rising precipitately on each side. To the right, at the entrance of the Gap, was a gully, and on this side of it a steep hill. Col. Fletcher Webster, of the 12th Massachusetts, sent several companies to feel the enemy, who were posted on this hill in force, and firing from above at our men, but they found the hill on this side too steep to climb. The division soon found that it was impossible to hold its ground, and it was obliged to retire.

Another fact worth noting is communicated by the same witness. He says that when his regiment was in advance on the other side of the Rappahannock, holding the redoubts on the two or three hills which formed our outposts, he saw for three days a continuous stream of infantry and cavalry, artillery and wagons, moving up stream in the direction which they would naturally take in order to flank Gen. Pope, as they did. Why this movement was allowed to go on, why our counteracting movements were taken at so late an hour after the enemy had passed, he does not say.

Portions of the mortar and gunboat fleet are here or at Alexandria, and Commander Wilkes is in town. The only regret expressed is that Bull Run is not navigable for these river monsters. They have proved so serviceable to the army heretofore that their absence at our late battles was seriously felt.

Four o'clock p. m.—The following is a diary of Gen. Banks' march, derived from conversations with him and his staff:

The corps under Gen. Banks left the Rappahannock west of Warrenton on Tuesday night; passed to Brentsville, and then north of Manassas Junction, crossing the southern extremity of the old battle field, and Bull Run, and Mitchell's Ford, joining the Union forces east of Bull Run on Sunday night. On Monday they were engaged in holding a ford against the enemy. No portion of his corps was in any engagement excepting being shelled on Tuesday, near the Rappahannock.

The Fight on Friday, August 29—Maj. Gen. Kearney's Statement.

The following statement of the contest near Bull Run on Friday last, was made by General Kearney's chief of staff, the general listening at the time, and correcting as his officer proceeded:

At dawn of day on Friday, Kearney, Reno, and Hooker, of Heintzelman's corps, and Sykes' division of Porter's corps, came up before Manassas.

Birney's brigade was first on the battle ground of Manassas at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. The enemy had left the immediate vicinity of the Junction, and the buildings were burning behind them. Kearney's division was now ordered to march on, cross Bull Run, near the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and move on Centreville, where the enemy were reported to have been posted in considerable force. Kearney advanced, and drove in their videttes, and crossed the run without opposition.

One mile beyond the bridge, on a commanding height, Kearney now made disposition of his troops for battle, sending out skirmishers to the right and left, &c. After the arrival of Kearney, advancing to within a mile and a half of Centreville, they met a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, who immediately charged on them.

Our cavalry skirmishers—two companies of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry—turned and fled, the enemy in hot pursuit.

On arriving near our infantry line, they were met by a heavy fire from our infantry skirmishers on the right and left of the wood, and thrown back into confusion.

Gen. Birney here came near being taken prisoner. The rebel cavalry seeing him in front, noticed his shoulder-straps, and then commenced a scrub race for life on one hand, and a general on the other. However, Gen. Birney escaped.

Kearney's division now advanced to Centreville, and occupied the works without molestation, Hooker and Reno encamping three miles in the rear on Thursday night, and Sigel also coming up from the direction of Manassas.

The stone bridge was destroyed, and Sigel's skirmishers soon met those of the enemy in the woods, on both sides of the Warrenton road, but beyond the Leesburg road.

The enemy's skirmishers were driven in, and Sigel commenced to shell the woods, when the enemy soon opened with artillery from beyond.

Kearney forded Bull Run one mile above the bridge, which was destroyed, and found Sigel's troops in line of battle, their right resting on Leesburg road and their left on Bull Run.

Kearney immediately formed his troops to the right of Sigel, his right resting on Bull Run, the two divisions making a curve. Hooker and Reno were the reserve. At 10 o'clock on Friday the enemy were attacked by Sigel's right, under Carl Schurz, which resulted in driving them some distance.

On two occasions Schurz was hardly pressed and was only able to stand the shocks of the enemy through the superior bravery of the 1st, 3d and 8th New York regiments of Kearney's division.

At 10:30 the enemy advanced in great force, and Heintzelman's and Hooker's divisions of Heintzelman's corps, were ordered to the front. Augur's brigade of Greenough's division fought the enemy for about two hours desperately, but being overpowered by superior numbers, for the first time in the war, Hooker fell back—not, however, until Augur's brigade had exposed his flank. The back movement of our troops from their position exposed the left of Kearney. The rebels were now behind the embankment of a new railroad. Kearney, leaving one brigade to hold the right flank of the Union forces, immediately changed front and led two brigades to the assault, attacking the enemy in the flank.

This cross fire drove the enemy across the railroad and through the woods.

Randolph's and Graham's batteries now let fire, and sent the enemy backward in a precipitate retreat.

The rebels were now driven through the cornfield beyond the railroad from the woods, and pressed hard by Birney's brigade on to the hights beyond. Night coming on, the further progress of the Union forces was impeded; but with the assistance of two regiments of Stevens' brigade, Kearney maintained his advanced position during the night. Morning found them on the field.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Full Particulars of the Raids on Buckhannon and Weston—Immense Loss of Quartermaster's Stores at the former Place—The Fight that was made to save the Town.

[Cor. of the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

CLARKSBURG, Sept. 1, 1862.

The guerillas have taken and sacked (but not burned) the towns of Buckhannon and Weston—the former first. I fell in with some prominent citizens of Buckhannon, who were at the attack and escaped, who give in substance the following particulars:

The guerillas came in on them about noon on Saturday, from the Webster county region to the South, by way of the French Creek and Kanawha pike. Their progress, as usual, was marked by the arrest and plunder of Union citizens, who fleeing for safety, first brought tidings of the rebels' approach when they were almost upon the town. There was but one company of troops at the place, (company E, 10th Virginia, commanded by Captain Marsh of Tyler,) and part of a company which was being recruited for the artillery service. These with the citizens who turned out with such arms as they could get, made up 240 or 255 fighting men. These rallied at once, on the danger being made known, to the outside of the town, where they met the guerillas, estimated at from 500 to 700. A sort of irregular fight ensued, which lasted probably half an hour, when the Unionists finding themselves overpowered, retreated. No sooner was the retreat commenced, than the rebels rushed after them on horseback, yelling like demons, and shooting down and capturing many of the fugitives, who scattered in all directions, and made their escape as best they could. One old man named Jacob Rohrbaugh refused to run. He stood his ground, loaded and fired, and declared that he would die fighting. The rest not being so plucky, left him behind, and he was shot down in the street. My informants think our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed twenty. They think the rebel loss is greater, but how they should know, that I don't see, as they didn't stay to count. However, there has been later information through paroled soldiers.

It is said the rebel captain and lieutenant-colonel (names unknown) were wounded, the latter thought to be mortally. I have not been able to obtain the names of our killed and disabled there. I think there were not very many, as legs seem to have done some excellent service and a good deal of it.

But the loss at Buckhannon, under the circumstances, was a serious loss, and the result of a grave dereliction or blunder on the part of somebody. A great deal of government property was captured and destroyed, among them several thousand stand of arms. There was a large quantity of subsistence stores, part of which had but recently been removed from Beverly. There were three churches and the basement of the court house stored full of them, besides a great deal of pickled pork in barrels outside. Besides this, there was a quantity of ordnance stores. All these were destroyed, the guerillas being unable to carry them off. The loss is heavy, but none know the figures but the officer having them in charge. Why such heavy stores were left thus unprotected at an exposed point, lying just on the frontier of guerilla land, none can tell, though somebody ought to be able to do so. There has been gross negligence somewhere.

The guerillas are represented as being well armed and as being all mounted—traveling on horseback, and fighting on horseback or afoot, according to circumstances. They all carry breech-loading rifles and side arms.

They did not remain long in Buckhannon after completing their work of destruction, but moved on to Weston, sixteen miles distant, and twenty-three miles from this point. The citizens are returning to Buckhannon. Many of them are here and intend to go back to-day. Others scattered into the country around, and have probably returned to their homes ere this. All was quiet there at the latest advices, the guerillas having abandoned the place almost as suddenly as they took it.

About daylight Sunday morning they appeared at Weston, coming in by three routes, and almost surrounded the place. Our force there consisted of two companies (A and G of the 6th Virginia) Captains Mattingly and Fisher, both of whom were absent. They were encamped on a little knoll, a short distance up the river above town. The morning was very foggy, and their retreat was nearly cut off before the danger was discovered. Had they been a quarter of an hour later, they say they would have been surrounded. I have talked with several of the soldiers of these companies, and their story, while it agrees in the main, seems rather exaggerated.

The Rebels on the March to the Ohio.

[From the Grenada (Miss) Appeal, Aug. 29.]

Let our people take warning in time. Let them take it for granted that Lincoln has, or will very soon get, all the men he has called for, and prepare for the emergency. It is within the power of the South to put and keep in the field as large a force as the North can spare, and it is not only the part of wisdom, but the dictate of both patriotism and duty to do it, and that without delay. Our armies (the rebels) are now on the march to the Ohio River, and they should be cheered, aided and strengthened as they go. May God speed and favor them.

If Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee would remove the theatre of war from their borders, let their sons swell our armies as they advance in pursuit of the enemy, and very soon we shall have an overpowering and invincible force in the field, enabled to bid defiance to the hirelings of Lincoln, and clear the confederacy of the hated foe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Late Battles.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG RESUMED.

Movements of the Rebel Army in the West.

We received a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, September 1st, from which the following extracts are made:

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The information received from the seat of war since our last issue is so meager in its details that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any direct conclusion as to the operations of the contending forces. From the remarkable reticence that is observed, and the astonishing success which attends the efforts of the government to withhold all intelligence of the movements of our forces, it is inferred that some magnificent plans for the annihilation of the federal army are on the eve of execution, and that a few days will demonstrate the wisdom with which these plans have been devised, and the spirit and vigor with which they have been carried out.

It is asserted on what ought to be regarded as reliable authority, that our forces in large numbers, have gained the rear of the enemy, and that on Saturday, and perhaps yesterday, a bloody struggle was in progress on Bull Run, in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field of the 21st of July, 1861. Coupled with this statement is another, to the effect that other divisions of our army are pressing the enemy from this side, and forcing him on in the direction of our forces that have already been thrown between him and Washington. These statements we believe to be entitled to fuller consideration that should be given to mere street rumors, but we do not claim for them the sanction of unquestionable authority, we give them because we think them not at all improbable.

There also reports of a heavy battle on Friday, near Bristow's Station, four miles south of Manassas, between the division of Gen. Ewell and the forces of the enemy, in which it is said that our forces were twice driven from their position with severe loss, but receiving reinforcements finally drove the enemy back, capturing several batteries and some 5,000 prisoners. Reports conflict as to the precise locality of this engagement, one representing that Bristow's Station, and the other near the Plains, on the Manassas Gap road. If such a fight really took place, we think it more than likely the latter location is correct. It is also stated by some that the divisions of Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Ewell, were all in the battle, and others, that it was fought by Ewell's division alone.

Another report, which was brought to the city by passengers on Saturday, and again yesterday, represents that Gen. Stuart had taken Harper's Ferry and holds possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge at that point. No particulars of the capture of this place are furnished, but those familiar with Stuart's dashing exploits are generally ready believe any reports with reference to his daring feats. The latest information from Harper's Ferry placed the federal forces there at four regiments. This force may have been withdrawn, for it may have been increased. The federals have for some time boasted that the town was strongly fortified and prepared to resist the attack of a vastly superior force. How much truth there was in these boasts will be shown by a confirmation or contradiction of the report of its capture. If it has fallen into our hands, it has been captured by a cavalry force, unsupported by infantry or artillery.

A member of Congress who came down on the Central train yesterday afternoon, says that the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday had been received in the valley, in which it was stated that our forces had captured at Manassas, on Wednesday, five trains of cars loaded with provisions, and later on the same day, five other trains, on board of which were some 2,000 Yankee troops. This affair was commented upon by the Yankee press as very discreditable to their commander, and some harsh reflections as to his fitness for his position indulged.

Our own account of this affair reports that a portion of our cavalry had advanced on the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Bull Run bridge, about five miles beyond Manassas, and having burned the bridge continued their advance to Dye's Station, where they concealed themselves, and arrested the approach of a number of trains of which they had previously received information. After the trains passed the concealed position of the cavalry the track was torn up behind them. When they reached the bridge the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing far they found the track torn up, and their retreat effectually intercepted. The cavalry then approached in superior numbers, and the enemy surrendered without firing a gun. The number of prisoners reported captured agrees with the statement of the *Sun*, being estimated at 2,000, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being conveyed to Gen. Pope. After this brilliant affair the cavalry returned to Manassas without sustaining the loss of a single man.

Some 1,500 to 2,000 Yankee prisoners were yesterday between Rapidan station and Gordonsville, and may be expected in this city to-day. It is supposed that these are the prisoners captured at Dye's station by our cavalry.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE SHELLING AGAIN COMMENCED.

The following items are from the Vicksburg *Evening Citizen* of Friday:

Yesterday morning the federal ram Monarch and the gunboat Luther No. 3 went up the Yazoo River. At 8 o'clock in the evening one or two others were seen going up. Our preparations in that quarter are ample to meet and repel the enemy.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the enemy's mortar boats below here opened fire upon our batteries. They were lying off near the Louisiana shore, and it is also supposed that they have a land battery of two guns on shore near Mr. Burney's place. They kept up a vigorous bombardment for three hours, and averaged about one shell a minute. At first their aim was directed at our batteries, but afterwards they commenced throwing their shells indiscriminately in every direction, nearly all falling short. Some came within a short distance of the city; and some were seen to fall in De Soto. Our batteries escaped injury, and nobody was hurt. Some old houses below the city were struck, but no serious damage done. The principle damage was the digging up of a patch of potatoes by the shells.

A shell struck the residence of Mr. Victor F. Wilson, entering the northwest corner, and from thence to the cellar, where it exploded, tearing things to pieces generally, and coming out at the top of the building.

We are informed that one of our citizens, a non-combatant, was wounded yesterday by the explosion of a shell.

The mortar fleet opened on our batteries this morning at six o'clock, and kept up their fire at about the same rate as yesterday. Towards 10 o'clock the firing slackened considerably, and longer intervals of silence relieved the incessant cannonading of the previous three or four hours.

Our batteries opened about 11 o'clock upon a squad of gunboats that had taken shelter behind the point of timber below, and sent the splinters flying in all directions. It is reported that some of the shot struck the masts and did good execution on the decks.

One gunboat made a narrow escape from destruction. She ventured within range of our guns, when a few well directed shot made her get out of the way quick.

As we go to press they are evidently trying their best to shell the court house, but they are all falling short.

We have no further news from the fleet above to day. Some of them are reported to be in the bend above here, and some are reported to be up the Yazoo. Persons who have been in elevated places, where they could have a good view of the steamer in the river above, whose smoke is plainly visible here, inform us that it is not a gunboat but a regular steamboat. We cannot tell whether it is the Mears or one of the enemy's transports.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST ON THE MOVE.

On yesterday morning at daylight a portion of our forces, under Brigadier-General Maxey, crossed the river and occupied Bridgeport. The advance was led by Colonel McKinstry, with the 32d Alabama regiment, and the crossing was made on the part of our troops by wading the river.

Soon after the passage of our troops across the river a brisk fight commenced between and the rear guard of the Yankee army, reported by prisoners captured to consist of about two regiments, which were left to cover the retreat of the main body of Buell's forces.

The latest report we have from the river is up to 2½ o'clock, at which time the fight was still progressing, our brave boys driving the enemy closely, killing, wounding and capturing them as they fell back.

From a note addressed to the provost marshal by Gen. Maxey's adjutant general, written at 1¼ o'clock p. m., we learn that the fight was raging at that hour, and an officer who came up in charge of several prisoners, states that at the time he left (2½ p. m.) the battle had not ceased. All reports from the scene of strife are of the most cheering character, and we doubt not our forces will follow up the retreating foe and harass and annoy him, if they do not cut off his retreat entirely.

In this connection we may state that the railroad bridge at Bridgeport will be immediately repaired for the passage of trains, a corps of workmen having already been organized by Col. Cole, superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, who will proceed at once to the work assigned them. We understand that Col. Cole, under the direction and by the aid of the military authorities, will have the road repaired as rapidly as the work can be done, and from his well known energy and the resources at his command, we feel sure that he will "carry up his corner" equally with others who have undertaken to open up the road to our State capital.—*Chattanooga Advertiser, Aug. 27.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of the Rebels Crossing and Re-Crossing the Upper Potomac.

JACKSON AND LONGSTREET SAID TO BE AT LEESBURG.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Rebel General Ewell Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

The stories which are being industriously circulated in some quarters, and which may have already found their way West, that Gen. McClellan's present appointment gives him command of all the armies of Virginia in the field, or that he was appointed to his present position in obedience to the positive demand of certain disunion generals who made that a condition of their remaining in the service, are altogether untrue.

The Col. Farnsworth who was wounded in one of the late engagements is not the colonel of the 8th Illinois cavalry, as at first reported, but an officer of the same name commanding an Eastern regiment.

I am unable as yet to give official lists of names of the killed, wounded and missing of Schenck's division, but the following is the official synopsis of losses: Wounded, Brig. Gen. Schenck, 1st brigade; 8th regiment New York volunteers—killed, 5 men; wounded, two officers (Lieutenants Walker and Wolf,) and twelve men missing. 27th Pennsylvania volunteers—killed, two men; wounded, six men; missing, four men. 45th regiment New York volunteers—killed, five men; wounded, two, Capts. Spragenberg and Shesterberg; and forty-four men missing. 41st New York State volunteers—killed, one officer, Lieutenant Richard Kurtz; and seventy-five men wounded; three officers, Capts. Zeibert and Walker and Lieut. Chas. Bangs, and seventy-six men, missing. Twenty-six men of battery Schiemer killed, two men wounded, one man missing, and one officer, Lieutenant Dernley, sick. Two men of the 75th regiment Ohio volunteers killed, four men wounded, forty-seven missing. One officer, Lieut. Reynolds and thirty-one men of the 37th Ohio volunteers, killed; none wounded; three officers, Lieuts. McKeel, Greiner, Miller, and forty-four men missing. Four officers, Capt. Brackett, Lieuts. Martin, Trimble and Fuller of the 25th Ohio volunteers, killed; five men wounded; one officer, Lieut. John E. Merriman, and forty-four men missing. Forty men of the 55th Ohio volunteers, killed; fifteen men wounded, and one officer, Capt. Brown, and thirty-eight men missing. In Carl Schurz's division the 61st lost: killed, one man; wounded, one officer, Lieut. Riff, and ten men; missing, six men. 8th Virginia volunteers, in Schurz's division: killed, one officer, Capt. Curtis; wounded, three men; missing, nine men. Schurz's whole division lost: killed, 120; wounded 455; missing, 207. Total, 782. It is composed of the 73d Pennsylvania, 29th New York, 68th New York, 18th Pennsylvania, 54th New York, 74th Pennsylvania, 61st Ohio, and 8th Virginia.

Garrett Davis, Horace Maynard and Parson Brownlow arrived here late last night, and at once started out to the Soldiers' Home to see the president. Their visit is understood to have relation to the condition of affairs in Kentucky, a condition which Union men of that State have been fruitlessly endeavoring for months past to impress on the authorities here as sure to come, unless prompt and active measures were adopted.

The major of the 1st Michigan cavalry, Capt. T. M. Howrighan, Lieut. R. J. McKay, and Lieut. D. F. Wells of another cavalry regiment, J. Herse of the 4th Virginia cavalry, Lieut. Robert Brownley of the 56th Ohio, and Lieut. J. Davis of the 73d Ohio, were taken prisoners in the recent engagement, and are still held by the rebels. It is understood that where officers of Pope's army who are taken prisoners or are not seriously wounded or are not wounded at all, the rebels refuse to liberate them on parole notwithstanding that they liberate all privates and officers of McClellan's army, and seriously wounded officers of Pope's.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—11 p. m.—The quiet of the city still continues. No one seems bold enough to manufacture an exciting rumor.

There is no disagreement whatever in the belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the valley of Virginia, with a view to cross into Maryland.

In front of our army to-day six or eight miles distant from our most advanced outposts, clouds of dust, and other appearances, indicate activity among the enemy. The sound of cannon for a short period seems to confirm this. Whatever may be the fact, no damage whatever has resulted. It appears from a private letter that our troops have been withdrawn from Aquia Creek. If not all over, at least in that part, the stores have been placed beyond the possibility of falling into the hands of the enemy. Five or six gunboats were, at the last accounts, lying in that vicinity. The rebels do not occupy Fredericksburg with any force, as the troops designed to hold that town have been sent forward to augment Jackson, the citizens are performing guard duty at Fredericksburg.

A rebel prisoner now here, whose relations reside here, represents that the slaughter of the enemy in the recent battles was extremely heavy, and estimates the numbers far greater than the exaggerated losses upon our side. A rebel mail recently captured in the vicinity of Fredericksburg confirms the report of the enemy's losses, especially among the officers, including Gen. Ewell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following is gathered from newspapers and private sources: It is believed the rebels have crossed in some force this side of the Point of Rocks, and subsequently, for the most part, recrossed into Virginia, as though hesitating to make the experiment of getting lodgment in Maryland. The rebels have thrown shells across the river at canal boats etc., which did no damage. A man professing to have made his escape from the neighborhood of Leesburg, Wednesday, reports that the rebel General Jackson had entered Leesburg with his troops, and was pushing towards Harper's Ferry; and Longstreet was marching in the same direction.

The rebels are well supplied with artillery. Most of the Union people about Winchester and Leesburg had made their escape into Maryland, others were captured by their secession neighbors while making the attempt, and thrown into prison. Upon receipt of the intelligence that Jackson was marching toward Leesburg, rebel flags were displayed by many of the inhabitants in token of joy at his coming.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Wm. Emory, connected with the quartermaster's department, who went down with the other clerks to aid the wounded, and who left Centreville Wednesday afternoon, says that in conversation with the rebel soldiers he found them, with one exception, (a Texan,) expressing a wish that the war was over, and that they were back again under the dear old flag. With the officers, however, it was different. On Tuesday, Mr. Emory saw a large rebel force going in the direction of Leesburg.

We learn that the rebels had a corps of unarmed men, whose duty it was to bear off their killed and wounded as fast as they should fall, or as soon as their removal could be effected.

The general hospital at Alexandria contains 1,567 wounded soldiers. Contrabands to the number of 200 or 300 arrived there last evening from the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

Large numbers of wounded federal soldiers from the recent battles continue to arrive here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Conflicting exaggerated accounts of recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altogether unreliable, especially as to the number killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. They are, it is ascertained, greatly over-estimated.

The army is, for the greater part, placed in the new position, and thorough reorganization is progressing. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our condition, and are taking the precautions required for the emergency.

The new levies are arriving, several thousand a day, and are immediately assigned positions to co-operate with the veteran troops.

Affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There is nothing new from the front to-day. Our troops are still occupied getting into position, and have for the greater part resumed the localities held by them previous to their leaving for the Peninsula.

Quite a number of field officers are in the city to-day, including Major Generals Pope and Sumner.

There are constant arrivals of troops in regiments and squads.

There seems to be no doubt that the Maryland side is now free from armed rebels. Five rebel scouts or spies crossed over yesterday at Edwards' Ferry and were seen at or near Poolesville. They did not long continue in that neighborhood. Such reconnoissances are believed to be of frequent occurrence. A regiment of rebel cavalry was at Edwards' Ferry yesterday, and amused themselves by saluting our men on the Maryland side with their field pieces, doing no damage.

It is ascertained that the enemy's forces, last seen at Vienna, were for the most part worn out or invalid soldiers gathered there as a place of refuge. The rebels, in the recent engagements, did not fight with their entire forces, having a powerful reserve to be made use of as the exigencies might require.

The most reliable among the conflicting rumors is that the rebel forces, comprising, at a guess, 100,000 men were still moving yesterday through Thoroughfare Gap, branching off into the valley, and stretching upward towards Harper's Ferry.

Paroled prisoners say the rebel soldiers express their confidence of crossing into Maryland in heavy force in the course of a few days. They doubtless will make the attempt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

Capt. Samuel Phillips Lee has been appointed acting Rear Admiral and assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in place of Admiral Goldsborough, relieved at his own request.

Gen. Blenker has been given an indefinite leave of absence, and his staff have been mustered out of the service. Some of those who were most influential in bringing about the confirmation of Gen. Blenker by the Senate on the evening of the adjournment, were urgent to have him retired from active service.

The first accurate report was made at the surgeon general's office to-day of the number of men killed in the recent battles. The report includes the wounded in the fight of Wednesday night at Bristow's Station, up to the fight beyond Fairfax Court House on Monday evening. The whole number reported wounded thus far is 4,592, of whom 1,800 are still upon the battle field. As the number of wounded in the recent battles fell below the estimates, the capitol and the patent office, now fitting up as army hospitals, will not be used at present. Georgetown college will be fitted up as an hospital. The surgeon general has sent away over 2,000 volunteer surgeons. Some of them objected to do duty in the Washington hospitals and were inexorable unless they could cut and carve on the battle field.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: An officer of Sigel's staff says the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, began with heavy firing from the artillery on both sides, in front of General Franz Sigel's division and corps. The effect of the firing from Gen. Sigel's batteries was terribly effective upon the enemy, literally cutting winrows in their ranks. This is proved to be so from the fact that shortly after, during a temporary cessation of our fire in Sigel's line, long after the confederate batteries had been silenced, the rebel Gen. Jackson sent a staff officer with white flags to seek permission to bury his dead. This permission was granted.

The rebel officers who delivered up the body of Gen. Stevens under a flag of truce, state that the flag which he bore when he received the fatal shot, was grasped in his right hand, and had fallen over his head.

The manner of Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertained. The general rode into a piece of woods to reconnoitre, and came upon a Louisiana regiment. He was ordered to halt, but, instead, turned his horse and leaned over to avoid the bullets, and rode rapidly away. While doing so, he was shot in the back, and killed instantly.

Gen Sigel arrived here to-day, and on his appearance at the hotel, was warmly welcomed by his friends. Gen. Carl Schurz is also here. It is publicly denied that Sigel has lost any guns.

WASHINGTON Sept. 4.—A report having reached the interior of Pennsylvania that a certain regiment had been almost annihilated, a committee arrived here to-day to render assistance to the supposed wounded, but were surprised to learn that the regiment had not even been in battle.

Jackson, in the recent actions was, according to the report of a captured rebel, wounded slightly in the foot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—From careful calculation, it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the recent battles will not exceed 6,000, the killed 2,000 and 2,000 prisoners principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—First—Pursuant to General Orders No. 122 from the war department, adjutant general's office, of the 2d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defense of the capital.

Second—The chiefs of the staff departments of the army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective departments at these headquarters.

Third—In addition to the consolidated morning reports required by the circular of this date from these headquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance, with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their commands, and as to what progress has been made, in obedience to the orders already issued, to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3—4 p. m.—via CAIRO, 5.

The steamer is up from Helena, and reports all quiet at that point; but between here and there both banks of the river are filled with guerillas. Yesterday as the steamers Emelia and Mack-a-Cheek were passing this side of Helena, in the vicinity of Cotton Island, they were fired upon by riflemen from the Mississippi side, and two men killed; one was a passenger, a drummer in Col. Bissell's regiment; the other a hand on the boat. Troops were landed, the place destroyd, and fifteen prisoners taken.

Capt. Simonds of the mortar fleet has just returned from a reconnoissance down the river, and brought back half a dozen large skiffs, capable of holding twenty persons, found twenty miles south of here, hid on the Arkansas shore, used by Jeff. Thompson's men to ferry the men and mail matter across. They found only two men at the plantation. The boats were captured from information given from a contraband who pointed them out.

Rebel advices claim to confirm the report of the evacuation of Baton Rouge. They say it was destroyed on account of its proximity to to a rebel garrison.

The gunboat Sumter, reported aground at Bayou Sara, was destroyed by the confederates.

This induced Porter's fleet to destroy the town. Porter has gone up the river with the intention of destroying all places used as rendezvous for guerillas.

The rebels here were in high spirits yesterday on account of an alleged dispatch in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 30th, saying that Stonewall Jackson had crossed the Potomac and held Arlington Heights. I have seen a man claiming to have received a dispatch from a correspondent in Dixie to that effect. It is a doubtful rumor at best, and only credited by those wishing the event.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3, via CAIRO, Sept. 5.—Persons from Lagrange report a severe fight at Middleburg, Tennessee, seven miles from Bolivar, on Sunday afternoon. It lasted several hours. The town was taken by the confederates. The Union loss was thirty-seven killed and seven prisoners. The confederate loss was four killed and eight wounded. The prisoners passed through Lagrange on Monday morning, going to Holly Springs. Among the confederates killed was Capt. Sappington, of St. Louis, shot through the head.

There was no fight at Bolivar on Sunday.

Col. Bissell, of the engineer corps, left yesterday for Helena on the steamer Emelia.

Forty guerillas fired into the Emelia at the foot of Buck Island, thirty miles below, killing a little drummer boy, wounding a soldier and a deck hand. The military landed and the guerillas disappeared. A reconnoissance of the neighborhood was made, the houses burnt and the plantations laid waste. Fifteen prisoners were taken. The negroes of the plantations were brought away.

Col. G. N. Fitch temporarily sojourns at Memphis, *en route* for his home in Indiana. He has resigned. The confederate prisoners are still in front of the city. They go to Vicksburg to-morrow. Gov. Andrew Johnson is expected at Memphis, when changes will be made in the State officers here. Nothing new from Helena. The expedition to St. Francis and other points had not returned.

Good for Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Sept. 4.—We learn from the adjutant general of Iowa that the number of men thus far enlisted in this State, since the first call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, is over 21,000—more than enough to fill our quota under both calls. In addition, to this, over 1,500 have been enlisted to fill the old regiments.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, September 5.—We have New Orleans papers to the 28th ult. They contain no news of importance.

The evacuation of Baton Rouge had been safely effected, and the troops encamped at Carrolton.

The weather was unusually hot, but the weather continued healthy.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

Fresh Excitement in Italy—Garibaldi lands in Calabria.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIANS.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 5.—The City of New York, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th, ult., passed this point this morning and was boarded by the news yacht. She brings three days later news.

The United States frigate Tuscarora put into Falmouth on the 23d day of August and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damage, she being reported leaking. The authorities referred her captain to the minister, but it is said that the captain declined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return, without repairs and without coals.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English journals have very little to say on American affairs. The London *Times* sarcastically refers Gen. McClellan to his strictures upon the allies on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how his own division will stand the test of these strictures. It treats the affair at Culpepper Court House as a total discomfiture for Gen. Pope.

The London *Morning Herald* denounces the continual violations of the laws of nations by the United States navy and complains of Earl Russell's apathy.

It is announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexanderina of Denmark, will take place next spring.

The new fortification works at Plymouth had been carried away by the sea.

The Bishop of Kilmore is the new primate of Ireland.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* in a paragraph said to be from the imperial hand relative to Rome, says in view of the insolent threats and possible consequences of the demagogic insurrection, it is the duty of the French government, and its military honor obliges it more than ever to defend the holy father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger she extends her protection.

It is reported that preparations, both naval and military, were being made by France, in view of Italian eventualities. The Paris bourse was declining, the rentes closing on the 29th at 68f. 60c.

It was reported that Austria and Spain had sent notes to France on the subject of Italian affairs.

ITALY.—Garibaldi and a portion of his followers got away from Catavia in two steamers on the 25th of August, and landed at Mileto, in Calabria. The naval commander off Catavia had been arrested for permitting their departure. The royal authorities reentered Catavia and captured 200 Garibaldians. The Neapolitan provinces were declared to be in a state of siege. There was great excitement in Calabria. Several towns had pronounced in favor of Garibaldi.

Minister Ricasoli had gone to London to confer with Earl Russell.

Garibaldi having issued a proclamation, inviting the Hungarians to revolution, General Klapka had issued a counter proclamation, declaring the time and method inopportune.

Reported Battle Within Thirty-five miles of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The city was thrown into considerable excitement last evening by rumors that Gen. Gilbert's force was attacked at noon by the rebels at Sadloyville, thirty-five miles east of Louisville. The result is unknown, but large federal reinforcements are rapidly approaching Gilbert. Several arrests of prominent secessionists were made here yesterday. They were sent, together with all political prisoners hitherto confined here, north of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5—1 p. m.—Business is still suspended. Volunteers and armed bodies of men from the surrounding towns and country continue to pour in by thousands. The city is quiet. There is no excitement beyond the enthusiasm over these arrivals.

The regiments and companies, as they arrive, are bountifully supplied with provisions in Fifth street Market, the space around which presents a lively appearance.

The 18th Michigan, 101st and 102d Ohio regiments, and 17th Ohio battery are among the arrivals. The reports from Kentucky are very conflicting. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Kirby Smith's army since its arrival at Paris.

The Indian War in Minnesota—Another Fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—The Indians attacked Forest City on the 3d inst. and were repulsed. Capt. Strout writes to the adjutant general from Hutchinson, 3d: "Attacked by 150 Indians, mounted. The fight lasted two hours and a half, when the Indians gave way. Our loss is three killed and fifteen wounded." Capt. Strout also states that the Indians had excellent guns, and were dressed partly in citizens dress. They rode fine horses. He thinks the difficulty in that vicinity will be very serious.

More Chicago Times Lies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The report telegraphed to the Chicago *Times*, Wednesday night, that Gov. Morton favored the evacuation of Kentucky is entirely false. Gov. Morton is, and has been, opposed to evacuating any of the interior of Kentucky.

Troops are being sent forward from here to Cincinnati and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two regiments leave to-morrow morning, and more will follow daily.

A gunboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohio between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash River.

Resignation of Senator Simmons, of R. I.—His Successor Elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—Hon. Jas. F. Simmons resigned his seat in the United States Senate this morning. The general assembly elected Lieutenant-Governor Green Arnold to fill his place for the remainder of the term, which expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Arnold received seventy-one out of eighty-one votes cast.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—By a young man, (whose engagement is about to expire) a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, in any capacity where he can acquire a practical knowledge of business. Salary not so much of an object as a good house. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 920, or apply to G. C. COOK & CO., 16 and 18 State street.

WANTED—We can give employment to a number of First-Rate Operators To run WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 207 South Water-st., cor. Wells.

WANTED.—Gin Pipes wanted by H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street.

WANTED—A Boy to take care of horses. A good home, board and eight dollars per month. Apply to H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a neat Cottage in the West Division. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 4196, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as House Keeper by a lady of experience, in the city or country. Reference exchanged. Address "D. C." Post Office.

WANTED—A good second hand Counting House Desk. Address Post Office Box 642.

WANTED—$1,500 to $2,000 to be invested with a party who has the appointment as Sutler to the best Volunteer Regiment in the State. Address "SUTLER," Tribune Office, until one o'clock to-day.

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House, an experienced competent Salesman, having a good country acquaintance, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference, Drawer 6061.

WANTED—A situation in a Grocery Store, by a young man of experience. Address "F," at Tribune Office.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a horse and carriage, and do general work around the house. A prompt, reliable man, who understands his business, can hear of a situation by addressing "C," at this office.

WANTED.—A Book Keeper and Traveling Clerk wishes employment where he can make himself useful. [illegible] Tribune Office, or Box 1171, Post Office.

WANTED—Board during the winter for gentleman and wife (no children) [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Residence with eighteen years lease of lot for sale. The house is a two story frame, containing eleven rooms, supplied with water and gas. [illegible]

NOTICE.—All Soldiers belonging to the Railroad Regiment [illegible]

New Advertisements.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS, The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS, Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,

COTTON YARN.

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale at a bargain, the EXCHANGE MILLS, Situated in the City of Ottawa, Lasalle County, Ill. The Mill has been built but a few years, is in complete running order; has merchant and custom work, three run of Burs, four Water Wheels, (Goodwin's Centre Vent), twenty foot fall, situated on the Hydraulic Basin, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address P. O. Box 28, or apply to the subscriber on the premises. L. R. SAMPLE.

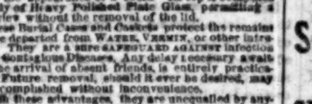
PEERLESS, A PERFECT Dining Room Stove. For COAL or WOOD. Two Boiling places and a large oven. Something long needed by the public. Three sizes. Price $10, $11 and $12. For sale only by R. R. & C. W. DAY, 52 State street. Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves.

HAIR POMADES, HAIR OILS, HAIR TONICS, STICK POMADES. A large and fresh stock of LUBIN'S, LOW & SON'S, COUDRAY'S, PIVER'S, MONPELAS, GUERLAIN'S, PHALON'S, DESMARSONS, BAZINS, GLENN & CO'S. Societe Hygienique French Pomades, in bulk. For sale in quantities to suit. SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake-st.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now. WET WEATHER FAVORS. For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 56 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

CRANE, BREED & CO.'S VALUABLE improvements have rendered their patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets Unsurpassed in excellence for Transportation, Protection and preservation.

They are beautifully finished in imitation of Rosewood. The best of material is used in their manufacture. Careful attention to the printed instructions accompanying each, renders the process of sealing them perfectly easy, and when thus prepared, bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with entire safety.



The Metallic Burial Casket.

Of which we have several designs, is associated with none of those feelings of revolt which usually accompany the appearance of a coffin. [illegible]

CRANE, BREED & CO. Office and Manufactory, Eighth street, west of Freeman street, Cincinnati, O.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Barker and Christian C. Garber, under the name and firm of BARKER & GARBER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Garber being authorized to collect all debts due the late firm at Chicago, and Wm. Barker for all debts due the late firm at Cairo. WM. BARKER, C. C. GARBER. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the old stand, 86 State street, by the undersigned. C. C. GARBER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. G. GOODWILLIE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be settled by R. G. Goodwillie, who alone is authorized to receive all moneys due said firm. Also, to settle all accounts against said firm. Chicago, Sept. 5th, 1862. R. G. GOODWILLIE, H. H. MUNROE. R. G. GOODWILLIE will continue the Box Business at No. 18 North Franklin street.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS —AT— CAIRO, ILLINOIS. Yielding to the public demand the undersigned will offer at public sale at the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois, On Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, 2,500 of the most eligibly situated Lots in that city. [illegible] Cairo, Ill., July 30th, 1862.

DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT. [illegible] DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE. [illegible] DR. CHARLES BUTT.

New Advertisements.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—VERY CHEAP. Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS, A full assortment. Yankee Notions Hosiery, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c., All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 180 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

ANOTHER NEW WAR SONG, "We are the Gay and Happy Suckers, from the State of Illinois," As Sung by the Boys of COL. STUART'S REGIMENT. Composed by J. P. WEBSTER. PRICE....25 CENTS. PUBLISHED BY H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A First Class RETAIL DRUG STORE. Address Post Office Box 3181.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier's office will be open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. For Consultation Free of Charge. Dr. W. is the only physician in Chicago that makes blood diseases a speciality and removes debility, which produces some of the following effects: [illegible] and a general prostration of the whole vital economy. You can rely on a PERMANENT CURE. Office 174 South Clark street. All letters with stamp answered. P. O. Box 3274.

BAKER'S PATENT FRUIT JARS. The most SIMPLE, RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST. They combine the advantages and avoid the defects of all other Jars. A turn of the clamp makes the Jar air tight. No cement required. The most PERFECT FRUIT JAR in the country. We also have Willoughby's Patent Screw Top Can, GLASS FRUIT JARS, WITH CORKS, Enamelled Kettles and House Furnishing Goods, a large assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail, low for cash. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 225 & 227 State street, Chicago.

BLUE CLOTHS, For Officers' Uniforms. A very large assortment just received at COOLEY, FARWELL & CO'S, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 82 Lake street Chicago.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships. City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. [illegible] General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, [illegible] All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 102 West Lake Street.

NURSING BOTTLE. No Metal in its Construction. Imitating exactly the natural supply. Adopted by the physicians of the East, and are for sale by VAN SCHAACK, 42 STATE STREET. Nearly every article required for housekeeping at Van Schaack's, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 42 State street, the Golden Tea Kettle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES. Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 42 State street.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S.

BATHING APPARATUS. [illegible] VAN SCHAACK'S.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The commissioners of the Pacific railroad have well and faithfully performed the duties required of them by Congress, and, we doubt not, met all the expectations of their fellow citizens. In the experience and high character of the officers chosen to inaugurate the work; the noble and patriotic ground assumed in the resolutions; the able and comprehensive speeches from the members, and the entire unanimity of these careful, shrewd and far seeing statesmen and capitalists, the country and the civilized world have the best possible assurance that the Pacific railroad, magnificent as the project confessedly is, can and will be built. And still more, that it will be built as fast as the resources of the country, directed by the most consummate sagacity and unflinching energy, will permit. Long before the child now gaily sporting his mimic sword and drum, shall have reached his majority, the splendid conception of the late Senator Benton, in which he proposed to hew one bluff of the Rocky Mountains into a statue of Washington, and its opposite in another of Columbus, while at their feet the commerce of the world rolled East and West on the great central railway of the Continent, will be fully realized.

In a work so vast and so potent in consolidating our ocean bound Republic, let our people disregard the sneers which our malignant enemies upon the other side of the Atlantic will be sure to heap upon us. In great convulsions a great people achieve great and glorious results for themselves and for the race. The philosophers of the Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer species, whose vision—to borrow the illustration of Judge Ruggles, in a speech before the Convention, which we hope soon to publish in full, "bounded by a little twopenny Island torn from Northern Europe, can discover in our national troubles good for mankind only in the division of our great country into at least five petty nations, will indite bombastic columns to prove the absurdity of commencing such a work when the nation is convulsed by civil war. Their highest achievement will be to show their own supreme folly and intense malignity. To use the forcible image of one of their own statesmen, for such men as Bulwer to direct the affairs and judge of the necessities of a great continental nation, is like the anxious guardian of a rabit warren presiding at the gestation of the elephant. While they are babling, the American people will both crush out the rebellion and build the road.

What is now needed is for the people in every part of the country to canvass their duties in relation to this great work, so that when the books are opened in November every man will be prepared to do his part. Let the millionaire take his two hundred thousand dollars, and so on all the way down to the man who subscribes only a thousand. The unwise provision of making a thousand dollars the price of a share of stock will doubtless be changed as soon as Congress opens in December, and men who have only a hundred dollars to spare will be permitted to contribute their share towards this great and patriotic enterprise. The question of profits though many far-seeing men believe they will be ample, need not be here discussed. The road is a necessity to the commerce of the country and of the world; it will bind the people of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts together in a perpetual union, and therefore it must be built. The capital and the patriotism of the nation are equal to the task, and hence it can and it must be accomplished in the shortest possible time. We trust that every member of the late convention may live to see it, and to be members of the first party that crosses the continent on the great Pacific Railroad.

WHY THE REBELLION HAS NOT BEEN PUT DOWN.

Our generals lack vigor and audacity, and seem to distrust the courage and capabilities of Union soldiers. When well led, the latter never fail to behave well. The line officers, with a few exceptions, have come up to the mark fixed by public expectation, and have acted their part nobly and bravely in the hour of danger. But this cannot be said, as a general rule, of those of the higher grade entrusted with the command of armies and departments. They have exhibited a lamentable lack of enterprise, courage, celerity and action. They have been, with here and there honorable exceptions, mere time-killers, feeble, purposeless, hold-backs who would take no risks, and never move until it was a day too late. They have fought on the defensive throughout, a style of warfare that almost invariably ends in defeat and disaster.

Our Generals high in command—with the few exceptions aforesaid—have exhibited no heart or feeling in the war. They have felt no "sacred animosity" against rebels, no desire to hurt, crush or destroy them, such as actuate the rank and file of the army. They prefer to look upon the rebellion with a forgiving and lenient eye, and prefer to settle it by a miserable compromise than by trampling it out with the iron heel of military power. Some may think our criticism harsh and not warranted by the facts. But let us apply a crucial test, plain to every understanding: Suppose this war to be waged with Great Britain on Canadian soil, instead of with traitors on American territory, does any one in his rational senses believe, that our high officers would behave as they now do? Would there be the same amount of dilatoriness, inaction, irresolution, and tenderness towards the red-coats that is exhibited towards the butternuts? Would our armies be eternally kept on the defensive? Would ditch-digging, "changing of base," and retrograde movements be the chief achievements of the war? Who believes it? Does not every man feel in his soul that our high officers would throw infinitely more vigor, determination and activity into the contest? Would they not exhibit towards the British, a little of the audacity, aggression and *hate* which the rebel leaders display towards the Union forces? There would be more confidence shown in the courage and trustworthiness of our own brave soldiers than is now the case. In such a war real generalship would be exhibited, and leadership that any soldier might be proud to follow. There would be rapid marches, skillful concentration of troops, sudden and unlooked for attacks, and displays of heroism and generalship on the battle field not exhibited on our side in this war. The campaigns would not be pronounced "brainless warfare," and the sorrowful, shameful, and alarming spectacle would not be held up for the world to gaze at, of the efforts of a great, powerful, wealthy and patriotic people to quell a rebellion, rendered nugatory, by a foe in every respect their inferiors, save in the essential of leadership, and earnestness of commanders.

This rebellion can never be put down until our generals wake up to their duty and take hold with the same clutch, resolution and animus that actuates the patriotic masses and the rank and file of the army. It is not hard to divine what ails our generals of the regular army who have control of the management of the war. It is *social sympathy for the rebel aristocracy of slave holders.* They strike at them reluctantly, deal with their treason tenderly, and abstain from exasperating or wounding their feelings, hoping that some day the [illegible] may be restored. With them, this is what is meant by the [illegible] talk about "restoring the Union as it was." Hence, they are [illegible] anxious to crush the rebellion by destroying the basis which supports it. If [illegible] on the basis the Southern aristocracy topples to the earth and the whole edifice of the rebellion is demolished. Our high officers are wise and philosophical enough to perceive these facts, and therefore they strive to save slavery and the Union together in order that the Southern aristocracy may survive the war.

It is these considerations that unnerve their hands, and bring down the blows of the cimeter on the heads of the parricides so feebly; that waste precious months in digging trenches, or standing in them idle; that causes inglorious retreats and "change of base;" produces mysterious strategy that never circumvents, and profound plans that accomplish nothing, and absorb the money of the people poured out like water, and consume the lives of their legions of sons like the pestilence that wastes at noonday. There must be a change of commanders or the commanders must change their mode of dealing with the rebel aristocracy, or the Union is gone forever. The tactics and style of warfare indulged in during the past eighteen months, if not amended, will put the Great Republic in the tomb of dead nations.

Vermont Election.

The Vermont State election, for the choice of governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, and members of the legislature, took place on Tuesday last, and has resulted in an almost unanimous election of the Republican Union ticket. Two tickets only were run—the Republican Union ticket, headed by the present governor, Holbrook, and the peace Democratic ticket, headed by B. F. Smalley. Returns from twenty towns give Holbrook 3,874; Smalley 398, and 60 scattering. The same towns last year gave Holbrook 4,118 to 1,516 against him. In a few towns, as in Randolph and Royalton, the vote is reported enormous for Holbrook. We have reports from the representatives elected in thirty-two towns—all are Union.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Committee have called a State convention, to meet at Detroit on the 24th inst., for the nomination of State officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. Each representative district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates, and each organized county having no representation will be entitled to one delegate.

Cassius M. Clay.

Notwithstanding the impression that has been sought to be created that Cassius M. Clay, by reason of his sentiments, was not popular in Kentucky, it appears that his appointment to a responsible post would be highly acceptable to the people of that State. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The Union people of this vicinity (Richmond, Ky.) are highly pleased at the appointment of Cassius M. Clay to a command in this department. Mr. Clay was born and raised in Madison county. He is known to every body as a man of genuine courage—one of the real fighting stripe—and there is not a single individual who would believe a report that he "turned tail" to the enemy without, at least, a dozen confirmations, and even then most of them would doubt it."

The Relieving of Gen. Hunter.

It is understood that Gen. Hunter was relieved at his own request. The appointment of Gen. Mitchel as his successor indicates no change of policy in the department of the South, at least so far as regards the slavery question. The change calls renewed attention to the phrase in Jeff. Davis' retaliatory order dated Richmond, Aug. 21:

"Whereas, as Major General Hunter, recently in command."

Who told Jeff. Davis, ten days before the fact was known to the best informed persons in the country outside of the official circles—in which it was still properly a secret—that Gen. Hunter had been superseded? When it has leisure, it might be well for the government to investigate the question.

More Iron Clads.

Preparations are making at Green Point, on Long Island, for the construction of an iron-clad vessel a great deal larger than anything now building. She will be 340 feet long, nearly as long as the Niagara and Great Republic, which were called "mile vessels," before the Great Eastern made her appearance. Another iron-clad has also been commenced at Jersey City, two on the Monongahela River, two on the Merrimac River, and two at East Boston. There are also several others commenced at places not made public.

☞ Gov. Seward, in his late official dispatch to Mr. Adams at London, states for the information of the British and affiliated governments that

"Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro who hails his coming as the harbinger of freedom."

We hope that the "conservative" admirers of the Premier will not pronounce the above statement an "Abolition lie."

☞ The news that slaves of rebels escaping to the Union lines are free, has not yet reached New Orleans. The deputy provost marshal advertises (for the masters, of course) that slaves coming in with the excuse that their owners told them to go to the Yankees, must bring a written order to that effect from the owner, else the owner will be sent for to reclaim the slave. That may be called cool for August.

☞ We have stated that George N. Sanders got into Canada in the character of a miner. A few years since, according to the Montreal papers, he "got into" the Canadians in the same character. He got up a bogus mining project, and took several thousand dollars from the Canucks. Had the Canadians been aware of his presence among them, they would have had him arrested.

The Present Aspect.

It must be confessed that the present situation of the country is more threatening and gloomy than at any former period since the rebellion began. The grand army of the Potomac which marched on Manassas last spring, and went to the Peninsula in April, is driven back to the entrenchments around Washington—a skeleton of its former self. The rebels have penetrated through Eastern Virginia to the very suburbs of the national capital, and have won a fresh victory on an old battle ground. They have overrun Kentucky, cut off Gen. Buell from the Ohio River; the railroads and telegraphs are in their hands; they hold the capital of the State; and in a few days they will probably be swarming in irresistible force around Louisville. Cincinnati lies a tempting prize to the half-starved, ill-clad rebels. To gain it would be to storm Paradise, and plunder its wealth at will. Burnside has left North Carolina with nothing but a comparatively small garrison. In Butler's department we see the Union forces falling back from Baton Rouge—and private letters anticipate an assault upon the city of New Orleans, which nothing but Commodore Farragut's fleet can repel. In Tennessee Governor Johnson is entrenching himself at Nashville—Clarksville has been surrendered—Fort Donelson and Bolivar is menaced, and Kirby Smith is marching through Kentucky.

In the East, we learn of the evacuation of Norfolk and Fredericksburg, and the virtual abandonment of the Peninsula, except as a naval station, at Fortress Monroe, and perhaps Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Our gunboats are moving up the Potomac to prevent the rebels from crossing into lower Maryland; and all the positions on the upper Potomac, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, and Poolville are strongly held.

Where will those rebel raids end? The rebel leaders have changed their plans. Heretofore their attitude has been demonstratively defensive. They talked of a soil invaded, and the necessity of repelling the invaders. They only asked to be let alone.

It was no part of the early plan of the rebel leaders to carry the war beyond the border States. They had early selected that battle ground, and they chose to retain it.

Their abandonment of this passive policy marks a new era in the war. The contest is now, it seems, to be carried on upon Northern soil. One reason of this change of measures may consist in the enormous waste of slave property, incident to the presence of Union armies in the slave States, and to the desolation which threatens to reign throughout the South if the conflict be permitted to rage without interruption from the Mississippi to the sea. But a stronger argument for a bolder course is found, no doubt, in the certainty that the waning strength of their military arm will presently leave them no power with which to attack or defend; and that if ever an impression is made upon the great European governments, to whom the South looks anxiously for recognition, it must be made by following up vigorously the successful repulse of the Union forces from before Richmond. To have driven the invader back to his own frontier, and then to pass that boundary, carrying the war into the enemy's country, would be an exhibition of military strength well deserving the applause and recognition of the entire world.

That recognition once obtained, the war might be permitted to assume its former passive character; and against a North demoralized and discouraged by the acknowledgment accorded by the European powers, it would be easy to hold their own, and in the end procure a satisfactory peace. And if any force were needed to clinch these considerations, the obvious fact that something must be done before the 600,000 raw levies called forth by the president shall be converted into soldiers must have had great weight in prompting a desperate resolve. On an immediate invasion on the North, at all points, the whole hopes of the war was to be staked.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The War in Virginia—McClellan where he was a year ago—Our Army Safe behind the Fortifications—McDowell's Mismanagement—The Army Factions—What is to be the Result?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

You say truly in your Monday's issue, that "the war in Virginia has now boxed the compass." Your remark is truer to-day than it was when you penned it. For to-day our army occupies the same camping grounds *behind* the fortifications that protect the capital, which it occupied last year; to day Gen. McClellan commands all the troops massed for the defense of Washington, that is, all the troops in Virginia, as he did a year ago, constituting an army properly to be called the army of the Potomac, as the old one was called before it earned a new name in the swamps of the Chickahominy; and to-day Gen. McClellan occupies the old headquarters, next to Secretary Seward's house, and shaded by the tree that witnessed the shooting of Key by Sickles. "Everything is as it was," chirped, with glowing countenance, a young captain yesterday, who forms a part of the staff—the only portion of the army, by-the-by, which has returned from the Peninsula in better health and strength than when it went thither. "Everything!" "Everything!" and the happy youth smiled in his innocent joy. If Gen. McClellan be reinstated, what matters it what becomes of the Republic?—not that this was the conscious thought of the captain, but too many devotees of the young Napoleon act as though they were of this opinion.

We have boxed the compass in Virginia; but have you not rather more than boxed it in Kentucky?

I am still unable to say whether the rebels are to capture Washington or not; or whether they mean to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our army is safe behind the fortifications from immediate danger, I suppose, and it ought to be able to march on the radius of the circle to any point threatened, in as little time as the rebels require to go around the circumference. I hope this, but do not feel confident of it: since the rebels may already be in Maryland, without the knowledge of our watchful generals. As I write a battery of flying artillery is just passing up Fourteenth street, with ammunition and baggage wagons and herds of cattle are going in the same direction.

I have talked with not a few officers and civilians who have come from the front since the battle of Saturday, and I find that they are almost without exception, very little against Gen. McDowell, to whom the soldiers, almost to a man, if these witnesses may be believed, ascribe the disaster which closed the week and, as the rebels, their sympathizers and some faint-hearted loyal men profess to think, the war also. The dislike to McDowell in the army before was strong enough, but the recent events have intensified it exceedingly. It is not confined to the privates and subordinate officers, but is shared by such men as Sigel and Heintzelman, who speak most bitterly of McDowell's mismanagement. There can be little doubt that the same want of confidence in his generalship which contributed in no small degree to the panic and rout at Bull Run on the memorable 21st of July, contributed to those which again disgraced that field last Saturday. It this be so, it is only a fresh exemplification of the truth which all military history establishes, that the great test of a general's merit is success or failure; and that a government which does not always and under all circumstances reward the former and punish with terrible severity the latter, can never vanquish its foes. We have no right to complain that we have been unable to find a great general, unless we can show that the proper means have been taken to find him. So long as officers are continued in command, on any grounds but that of proved excellence in their profession; so long as any other considerations are allowed to weigh a farthing, the hour will lie vainly groping like Diogenes, lantern in hand, for his man.

A strong hand and a strong head are also needed by the executive of this republic to repress the army factions which prevail to an alarming extent. Staff officers who reflect their chiefs, never weary of praising them to the dispraise of their rivals. Charges of the most serious character are freely made by the partisans of each against others, and the general is too frequently thought of first—the country second. There is no one man practically commander-in-chief over all, to say and enforce his word that these things must cease, once and for all. I begin to fear that if a military despotism be not established upon the ruins of the republic, it will be because the man who has the power has not the courage or the brains to do it. Why should we be exempt from the fate of other republics, which lived as long and flourished as bravely as ours?

I have told you in brief, what the situation is. I cannot bear to describe it in detail, or to give the particulars of the past week's operations, or to attempt to lift a corner of the veil of the future. Senators and journalists who arrived here this morning say that they had no idea of the true state of facts, until they reached the city. Their faces lengthen as they talk.

And the worst of it all is, that if we fail in putting down the rebellion, we fail without having struck one hearty blow for liberty; we are disgraced as well as vanquished.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy at Galesburg.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 3, 1862.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy addressed the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society last evening. Mr. Lovejoy has lost none of his prestige in our section, but is received more enthusiastically than on former occasions, since he is now in our district and is to be our next representative in Congress.

Mr. Lovejoy, although wearied by constant travel, having just returned from Washington, yet he could not refuse the urgent request of the ladies (who, by the way, are all "Lovejoy men") to address their Association, and with only a few hours notice the largest hall in our city was crowded with people anxious to listen to the great champion of freedom. The receipts of the Soldiers' Aid were unprecedented, thus enabling the ladies to carry out their benevolent plans which had been retarded from a want of means.

It is useless to add that Mr. Lovejoy's new district will vie with his old one in majorities, for the principles he represents and the man who embodies them. F. C.

Vigor Wanted by Our Generals.

[From the N. Y. Times, late McClellan's organ.]

There is one feature of the current advices from Washington which strikes the country unpleasantly; we mean the reiterated assurances that our army *is safe*—that our position is strong, and that Washington is out of danger. This is all very well as preliminary to something else. But the public is not free from suspicion that it means more than that. It sounds too much like the old story. It has been the burden of our boasts for the past year and a half. Our army has been safe too long. The people expect it now to incur some danger,—to take risks,—in the hope of achieving some positive success. They want no renewal of last year's performances in front of Washington. The hints that McClellan is to occupy his old quarters in the neighborhood of Alexandria—that earthworks are to be thrown up and that not the slightest uneasiness is now felt in official quarters for the safety of Washington, sound like ominous premonitions of new delays and of hopes still further to be deferred. They bring up unpleasant reminiscences of a long winter in front of Manassas—of long weeks spent in approaching Yorktown—of the protracted and disastrous occupation of the swamps of the Chickahominy—of wasted chances and opportunities thrown away, through an exaggerated estimate of the rebel strength, and culpable distrust of our own. It is always easy to be wise after the event. We can see now half a dozen occasions which, if seized with prompt and dashing courage, would have given us a crowning and decisive victory. Time was wasted in deploring the weakness that allowed them to slip. But we should only repeat our folly if we were to neglect the practical lessons which they inculcate.

Everybody knows now that if McDowell had fought the battle of Bull Run one day sooner than he did, he would have won it. Everybody knows that *if McClellan had pushed upon Yorktown as soon as he reached the Peninsula, he would have taken it;* that if he had followed the rebels with his whole force after Williamsburgh, *he could have routed them; that he could have taken Richmond after Fair Oaks,* and that he could have routed the enemy at Gaines' Mill, *if he had thrown his fresh troops upon them,* instead of withdrawing to the James River. It may be of no use now to censure these repeated failures. But it is of use to take notice that they are all due to one defect—*lack of courage and self-confidence*—lack of reliance upon our own troops and an undue estimate of the prowess and strength of the enemy. And it is important that we should not continue to commit this mistake. It has cost us enough already. But for this lack of pluck, which in nine times out of ten is the highest prudence, the war would have been ended long ago. It has cost us 100,000 lives, $500,000,000, the respect and confidence of Europe, and worst of all, the prospective aid of a powerful Union party, temporarily overborne, in the Southern States. If we could have crushed the rebel army a year ago, we should have had by this time the popular vote of half the rebel States for a return to the Union. When we shall have it now—who can tell?

We must not make these mistakes hereafter. We must discard the hesitating, distrustful timidity out of which they have sprung. We have an army in the field worthy of our confidence, and we must put confidence in it. We must not shrink from hurling it upon the enemy, lest it should be defeated;—such an apprehension goes far towards securing its own fulfillment. The rebels owe all the successes they have achieved to their audacity. They have never hesitated to attack,—and they have done it in every case as if they expected to win; and this very confidence, by giving them increase strength, and by half paralyzing us, has gone far towards securing them the victory. We have been imposed upon by their boldness. They have always impressed us with an exaggerated idea of their strength, by the dashing vigor with which they have used it against us. It is time we caught something of their spirit.

Gen. Banks.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A telegram was received last evening, from Gen. Williams, stating that Gen. Banks and his whole division were safe in Washington. There is no general in the army who has exhibited greater bravery, and been treated with less consideration than Gen. Banks, and those under him. But he may rest assured that the people will not forget him, however much the politicians may endeavor to put him down.

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

The Manassas Battle Field After the Fight.

Our Losses Heavy—Destruction of Property Immense.

OUR ARMY FALL BACK

The Movement Ordered by the Government.

[From Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD, Sept. 1, 1862.

The incidents of this letter were taken down in my note book on the bloody battlefield of Manassas Plain, while surrounded by the white, cold bodies of 1,800 slain heroes of the Republic, and 5,000 living soldiers of the rebellion.

At 10 o'clock on Monday, Gen. Pope sent a flag of truce with a corpse of ambulances to carry of our wounded in the Saturday's fight.

Your correspondent was kindly invited by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, chaplain of the 5th New York, to accompany the train.

Notwithstanding I had no pass or anything to shield me if the rebels had taken a fancy to have retained me a prisoner, I could not withstand the ruling passion of curiosity which tempted me to enter their lines.

The corps arrived at the outer line of the enemy's videttes, stationed along the bank of Cub Run, about 11 o'clock, and the white flag at once gave us admittance within their lines. A curious group of slouch-hatted, butternut-uniformed cavalry thronged around us, and though detailed to escort us to the battle field, stood around listlessly staring at us as if we were a sort of national horse show. They were very respectful, and cleverly communicative. Chatting along the road, they took us to the battle field. Standing around the battle field in various squads, companies, and battalions, were about 5,000 soldiers, dressed in every style of dress conceivable, from a surtout hunting jacket to a muskrat overcoat. Some were dressed as civilians, with nothing military about them except a sword or a rusty shot-gun. They all asked us how long before the war would close. They said, "All you had to do was to stop fighting us, and peace would come, as we were all sick of the war." They said they for some time had got nothing to eat or wear from the government. They had not received a single ration from the government for the last ten days, but had lived on the country and the supply they took from us at Manassas; still almost every man avowed his intention to fight to the last ditch for their independence.

While the surgeons were taking off the wounded, I had a long and interesting conversation with a group of officers. I answered all their questions firmly and strongly—and from the *Tribune* stand-point. They asked what right we had to confiscate their negroes. I told them they were contraband of war in every sense of the term, and that persons of most limited military knowledge should understand the policy and necessity of depriving them of the labor of a man who tilled their fields and allowed them to go to war. They asked what right we had to confiscate their property. I told them that every nation admitted the right to confiscate the property of traitors, and that they themselves even went further—for when they confiscated the debts due Northern men, they confiscated, not the property of traitors, but what they term a common enemy. Our conversation was deeply interesting, and was participated in with much good feeling.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKED.

Our dead lay untouched as they fell in battle, with the exception of their caps and shoes. I did not see a single instance among the whole 1,800 dead, where the shoes had not been rifled. These were palliating circumstances, for many of the rebels were barefooted.

The rebel dead and wounded had all been disposed of, and not a single vestige of sick, killed, or wounded remained on the field. Even the straggling soldiers did not know where they had been taken to. They were evidently buried secretly in the night by negroes, for occasionally in a deep ravine I came across mounds sometimes ten or fifteen feet square, where their victims had been secreted from the gaze of their own men.

A SHOW OF U. S. PROPERTY.

During the afternoon a train of wagons marked U. S., and also a U. S. battery, were drawn by us, as if to attract our attention, as I then thought; but I afterwards rode along with a rebel major beyond the battle-field, where a train of wagons three-quarters of a mile long were moving towards Gen. Hill's division, situated about two miles north of the battle-ground. Among this train I noticed many U. S. wagons and horses. The major in command of the this train was the first train that had arrived from their base of supplies since the army had marched through Thoroughfare Gap. During the intervening time the rebels had subsisted on the country.

Being dressed in a semi-military suit, I could very well pass for a confederate. Taking advantage of this, I pushed beyond the sentries on the right of the battlefield where the 28th New York had fought in Saturday's battle. I knew it was the battle-ground of the 28th from the killed and wounded on the ground. From this commanding position I had a view of Longstreet's division as it lay encamped on the distant hills, and gently sloping from the north towards Manassas plains.

A cavalry man came up and enquired of the soldiers where Hill's division was stationed, and were directed to a point to the east of Longstreet's command. I believe from what I learned in this reconnoissance that the rebels intend no retrograde movement, and that they will not for some time venture an attack on our column.

I learned here that Gen. Ewell was wounded in the Thursday's battle, and that his leg had been amputated above the knee.

THE ARMY SAFE.

There were apprehensions that the enemy had been heavily reinforced, and that before the arrival of reinforcements from McClellan the rebels might advance under the momentary prestige they had gained, and throw their whole force on our left flank, commanded by Gen. McDowell. As Franklin's and Sumner's reserve force swept up from Alexandria, these apprehensions ceased, and the army was safe. Gen. Sumner, with his Peninsula veterans, composed of Richardson's, Sedgwick's, and Kimball's divisions, was posted on the right wing, and Franklin in the center. Fires were built, tents were struck, and thus the army lay on their arms until morning, awaiting the enemy. Nothing of importance transpired during the night.

Sunday morning dawned on the quiet lines of both armies. A reconnoissance from our army revealed the fact that the enemy did not attempt to follow after the battle of the day before.

Their videttes had not even penetrated as far as Bull Run. The truth is they had not the heart or the power to follow. At 2 o'clock on Sunday their pickets made a faint show on our extreme left; but they were soon sent back by a few random shots from our artillery. This movement on the part of the enemy was no doubt made as a feint to draw our attention from an intended raid on our supply trains, extending to the right and rear along the Fairfax road.

A RAID ON THE WAGON TRAINS

Was made about five o'clock on Sunday, two miles from Fairfax Court House, towards Centreville, by a regiment of Cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. One company of the 2d United States cavalry were taken prisoners, with Captain Hight commanding the company. A few random shots were fired into the wagon trains, which, at this time, extended in a continuous line from Centreville to Alexandria. No other damage was done than to create a harmless excitement among the civilians who thronged the thoroughfare.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

On Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of Hill and Longstreet intended to appear on our right in force and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of General Reno was dispatched by General Pope to Fairfax Court House. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville, to cover our base of operations, inasmuch as Generals Hill and Longstreet were known to be in force some distance toward Washington from the battlefield of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court House on Monday at 9 o'clock, Reno's division leading the march and McDowell's corps following.

ABOUT OUR WOUNDED—REBELS REPEL FLAGS OF TRUCE THAT THEY MAY HAVE TIME TO ROB THE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

We left Washington on Saturday evening after the battles of that and the previous day, with a view to get as near the battle field as possible, in order to attend to wounded, and bury the dead. Reaching Centreville on Sunday morning early, we found, much to our disappointment, that the victory we believed our arms had achieved, had been changed into something like a defeat. McDowell, who had the left, was so unfortunate as to be flanked, while our centre almost at the same time fell back without, however, being broken. It appears that the attack on our left and centre was almost simultaneous, and we had to leave the battle field with most of our dead and wounded to the enemy. The surgeons, I presume, during the engagement, had succeeded in bringing off several of the wounded of both days, and dressing the wounds of many more who, unfortunately, had to be left on the field so that, up to the morning of Monday, several hundred poor fellows who were badly wounded were still uncared for where they had fallen. I was told this (Monday) morning, however, by one of the surgeons that out of eighty-three whose wounds he and others had dressed, only one was reported to have died, so that, in some way, we had succeeded in getting on the field. It may here be remarked that the reason assigned for the rebel generals refusing flags of truce to approach the field early after the engagement, is that the soldiers may have an opportunity of stripping and rifling the dead, which is done, I am credibly informed, so that they are left in a state of nudity. The wounded are also deprived of everything valuable, either in the shape of money or clothes, and a wounded officer's uniform is a godsend indeed. The wounded who were removed from the field were placed in a farm house and tents occupying a portion of the ground where the battle of the 19th of July, 1862, a day or two preceding the celebrated Bull Run affair, was fought. They were carefully attended to by Dr. Rauch and his attendant physicians, and well and faithfully was their painful task performed. I never saw poor fellows more grateful for any little kindness shown them and more sympathising with each other in their misfortune than they were.

Troops were being massed at Centreville on Sunday afternoon, and it was expected that the next battle would be fought there, though the report this morning is that Jackson had fallen back to Cedar River. When we reached the hospital on Sunday morning it was announced by one of the surgeons that Stuart's cavalry were coming down on us in force, which caused a stampede among some who came out to attend the wounded, disgracefully going off with some of the ambulances, which, as it moved afterward, were wanted to remove the wounded. The conduct of some who went out from the city was most disgraceful, as it was very evident, that many went to have a grand frolic and did so by getting slightly elevated.

It is strange that the enemy did not follow up the advantage he had gained in turning our left on Saturday; but he did not. Gen. Banks not being reinforced and fearing that he could not hold his position in view of this flank movement, is said to have destroyed a large quantity of his ammunition and provisions, besides five locomotives, amounting, it is said, to half a million of dollars.

Our line of battle was plainly seen from Centreville, and the smoke of our guns at every discharge during Sunday, indicated the position of our troops. The view was very grand—under any circumstances the scene would be admired for its picturesque beauty, but associated with "the pomp and circumstance of war," it was very imposing. The fighting of Sunday was apparently slight, and confined to artillery, I should judge. Rebel prisoners say that the enemy is very short of ammunition and provisions, and represent the troops as almost starving. This is partially confirmed by the fact, as I am informed by an officer, that the rebels do not fire more than twenty-five shots (artillery) to our hundred—and aim to make every discharge tell. I can say for myself, that I never saw such a miserable half-starved looking set of creatures in my life as the hundreds of prisoners we met on Sunday morning traveling toward Alexandria. Many were barefooted, several without hats, and scarcely any two dressed alike, while many were almost destitute of clothing. How such men, so inferior physically and badly equipped, can cope with our troops, I cannot comprehend.

We have not retreated, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We passed on the road to-day great numbers of the finest looking troops I have ever seen. Couch's, Sedgwick's, and Smith's divisions are pressing forward to the front rapidly, evidently enthusiastic and eager to engage the enemy. In fact, the road from Centreville almost to Alexandria is crowded with troops, as well as ammunition and supply wagons, giving one some idea of the immense force necessary to carry on a war such as the present one.

BLOODINESS OF THE LATE BATTLES.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

The details of the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, are too heart rending to relate, and yet nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth. Alexandria is a vast hospital. The streets are crowded with ambulances and barouches, filled with the dead, the dying, and the wounded. Boat load after boat load is moving off from the wharves for Washington—train after train is leaving the Orange and Alexandria railroad with their bloody freight. All day and all night the sad procession moves. Soldiers who cannot be carried in ambulances, walk and limp by the side of the roads, or lie down until some friendly hand comes to their relief. The first telegrams from the first battle of Bull Run were favorable, and all Washington and nearly the whole North were rejoiced.

Gen. Pope's dispatches received in Washington on Saturday, the day of our disastrous defeat, filled every heart with joy. The telegraph had hardly clicked the joyful news before hundreds began to have presentiments that all was not well with the combined armies of Virginia and the Potomac. The roar of artillery toward evening could be distinctly heard from the tops of the public buildings in Washington, and began to indicate that the conflict was approaching the Potomac—that our troops were being driven, and the battle lost. Hundreds who had been closely listening to the cannonading all day retired at night fully convinced that the battle was lost, and yet but a few hours had passed since the posting of the bulletin announcing a great victory by Gen. Pope.

Our loss has not only been great in officers and privates killed, wounded and taken prisoners, but the destruction of property by our own hands has been immense. The Orange and Alexandria railroad has lost more than one half its rolling stock. Two hundred and fifty new cars, heavily laden with stores, and ten first class locomotives were burned or blown up on Thursday and Friday. By Gen. Pope's order, 140 cars and four engines were destroyed last Saturday to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, who had crossed the Rappahannock, and were advancing upon Bristow Station, under the immediate command of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Banks, who was at Bristow with his decimated corps, was compelled to fall back upon Manassas, under cover of the smoking ruins.

Your correspondents have not exaggerated, as I can yet discover, in a single instance, the extent of our losses. Nearly all the published rumors have been confirmed, except those of victories achieved over the rebels.

A scout came in this morning saying that Longstreet was reinforced yesterday with 20,000 fresh troops by the way of Sperryville and Waterloo. The strength of the rebel army he estimates at 150,000, with 150 pieces of artillery—about one-third the amount we have between Washington and Centreville.

As yet there has been no fighting to-day. The enemy is feeling Gen. Pope's right, evidently endeavoring to find a weak point by which he can reach Leesburg and Edwards' Ferry. Before the close of the week you may possibly hear of a great battle near the Ball's Bluff battle ground. Notwithstanding the fact that the enemy hold the battle ground of Saturday, a large number of officers who were severely wounded have passed through this city and gone on to Washington.

In Rickett's division, the brigades of Generals Tower, Hartsuff and Duryee, lost more than half their commissioned officers, and fully one-half their privates.

I have been spending most of the day with wounded officers, and therefore have but few details of the battle to give you. I send by telegraph to-night a list of 400 killed and wounded officers and about 1,300 privates.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR CENTERVILLE.

The Washington *Star* of Tuesday evening says:

We have information from the front up to 9 a. m. to-day. The engagement of last evening, mentioned elsewhere in to-day's *Star*, was heaviest opposite the position occupied by the division of the gallant Gen. Reno, (about two miles north of Fairfax Court House,) who repulsed the enemy handsomely, and with severe rebel loss.

We, however, regret to have to add that in the course of the fight there, Brig. Gen. Isaac I. Stevens was killed.

After their repulse by Reno, the enemy declined renewing the engagement for the day, and had made no attempt to do so up to 9 o'clock this forenoon.

At that hour, in the execution of the change of front, which we anticipated on account of the flank movement of the rebels, a large portion of our army had been massed in and around Fairfax Court House. Our right was at or in the vicinity of Flint Hill, the Court House being our center.

The impression last night and this morning at the front was that, foiled by Reno in his demonstration upon the Little River turnpike, the enemy had moved further around towards Vienna.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following account of a brilliant affair:

While the division of Gen. Kearney was halting at Manassas Junction, Gen. Kearney suggested to Brig. Gen. Birney the propriety of making a reconnoisance towards Centerville. Gen. Birney took with him two or three orderlies and about twenty cavalrymen, and started in the direction indicated, to which point, from Manassas, the distance is four miles. As he proceeded along he saw nothing of secesh, but as a precautionary measure, and to prevent surprise, he would occasionally send one of the cavalry in this direction, another in some other, and by so doing lessening the number he had with him to such an extent that when he reached Centerville he had but two orderlies and four cavalrymen.

As they rode into the town it appeared deserted, and they commenced making preparations for a comfortable and permanent stay. While halting in front of the only tavern in the place, one of his orderlies rode up to him and stated that there were then coming up the hill a body of our own cavalrymen, having, having with them the Stars and Stripes. The general was about to go on and meet them, when remembering that it was hardly possible for any of our troops to approach from that direction, he determined to make an observation before proceeding further. Hardly had he come to this determination, when the body of troops spoken of reached the brow of the hill. They, discovering that they were so near a Union general, gave one of their peculiar yells and rushed toward him. His party, seeing the trap they were in, put spurs to their horses and started on a full gallop towards their own encampment, hotly pursued by the rebels.

This was kept up untill just across Bull Run, when the colonel of the rebels, who was mounted on a splendid horse, came so near to the general as to draw his sword upon him, but when in the act of raising to strike, General Birney suddenly turned, and with his pistol shot the colonel in the region of the heart.

At this point the general had stationed a regiment, we believe the 38th New York, to do duty as pickets. They previously hearing the commotion, were drawn up in line. The general immediately rode to the rear, giving the order to fire, which they did promptly, thus checking the pursuit of the rebels, killing some twenty and taking quite a number of prisoners.

These troops were all attired in the uniform of Uncle Sam, and had with them the Stars and Stripes. A conversation had with the wounded colonel before he died disclosed the fact that in this uniform and with these colors they had frequently been within our lines, and that it was their intension to visit Washington at some future time in the same disguise.

Gen. Birney was much complimented upon the cool daring displayed upon this occasion.

Captain Birney, the adjutant of Gen. Birney's staff, met with a somewhat serious accident during the engagement on Saturday. His horse being somewhat fiery in his nature, became frightened at the explosion of a shell, and started on a run. Ere he could be pulled up, he stumbled and threw the captain, who, in falling, badly dislocated his shoulder. It has been reset, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Lieutenant Lizzard, another member of Gen. Birney's staff, is again a prisoner. It is but some three weeks since he was released from a six weeks' captivity in Richmond.

HOW THE REBELS REVERENCE OUR PRESIDENT.

Another correspondent of the *Inquirer* says:

The fireman of the engine president, who was taken prisoner and who managed to make his escape, tells us that, after capturing the engine they took from the side of it the portraits of our noble and able President Lincoln, set them up for targets, and after firing at them for some time, finally charged bayonets on them, and then ghastly captured them and took them off as trophies.

From each one of the engines they took the large and handsomely plated letters, which told the name of each engine, as well as the bells, and all smaller and movable articles.

OUR ARMY FALLING BACK—THE MOVEMENT ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

The excitement is more intense here to-day than it has been since last Friday. Rumors fly through the streets thicker than ever, and some of them of the most improbable character. The army of Virginia is unquestionably falling back on Washington. The evidence of this fact comes from too many sources to leave room for doubt on the subject. It is, of course, of the greatest importance to know why it is falling back. Stories have been rife that the national forces had been beaten back by Lee and Jackson. This is untrue. Our troops troops last night had not been attacked this side of Bull Run. Another story, which finds many believers, is, that Gen. Pope discovered that the rebels were making a flank movement upon his army and that he was compelled to fall back.

The secessionists here have gravely asserted this morning that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry with 40,000 men, while Lee remains in front. Of course this talk is wild, and has no foundation. The real truth of the matter seems to be that on Sunday a Cabinet meeting was held, at which it was finally decided to issue orders for the army to fall back upon the old Potomac line, for six or eight weeks, until the new levies shall have been slightly disciplined.

General Halleck, I understand, favors this plan very strongly. General McClellan agrees with him on this point. They say that no great risk in reference to the capital should be encountered at this moment as we have an immense new army pouring down to the line between the contending troops.

It is now thought that a hundred thousand troops will be sent up the river to Poolsville, Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry. We have a large force now at Harper's Ferry, and General Wool went up this morning to command them in person. So far nothing is certainly known of the movements of the rebels, but they cannot possibly be concealed more than a day or two longer.

The town swarms with Northern physicians who rushed on here at the call of Mr. Stanton. There is a fair prospect that more surgeons will soon be here than there are wounded men. The hotels are crowded full. There is not a bed to spare in one of them. Messrs. Chadwick, of the Willard House, were obliged last night to put up two hundred cots in the Concert Hall attached to the house to accommodate the guests, many of whom are Northern physicians.

All the clerks and civilians of the city were asked to go down and take care of the wounded on the field of battle on Saturday evening, but no provision whatever was made to give them an opportunity to get upon the field, and they were brought back to the city without seeing a wounded man, though at least one thousand of them went down as far as Fairfax Court House. The call for volunteer surgeons was sent abroad Saturday night, and will bring in here at least five hundred men, not half of whom will find employment.

The arrest of army officers at the hotels on Sunday, has not yet cured the evil. The hotels are yet full of them. It is a disgrace to the American name. It is of the utmost importance that the officers of the new regiments coming in here should remain with their men. The effect upon the men is excellent. But with every new regiment the hotels gain a squad of officers. The number of well men who have on various excuses come up from the recent battle-fields is not small.

Through the recent "dark days" of Washington there has been at least one plucky man here, and he is Mr. Spinner of the United States Treasury. Some one was saying yesterday in his presence that it was probable that the fate of the nation would be sealed within three days, by the result of the next contest at or near Centreville. "It is not true," said Mr. Spinner, "for if we get whipped there we will still make another fight on the Potomac line; and if then we lose Washington, the war will have only just begun. Not until there has been a funeral in every family will the government and the people make up their minds to wage this war as it should be waged."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Negro Regiments Authorized by Gen. Butler.

The rebel governor of Louisiana having authorized the organization of regiments of free colored men, Gen. Butler *accepts* the regiments thus organized, in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Aug 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 63.—Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards," (colored) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, governor and commander-in-chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following:

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJ'T. GEN.'S OFFICE, March 24.

ORDER No. 426.—I. The governor and commander-in-chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

2. The colonel commanding will report without delay to Major Gen. Lewis commanding State militia.

By order of Thos. O. Moore, Gov.
M. GRIVOT, Adj't. Gen.

And whereas, said military organization by the same order was directed to report to Major Gen. Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New Orleans when he did.

Now, therefore, the commanding general believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders;" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage, to shield their property from being seized by bad men; and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his myrmidons carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty."

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men—it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guards" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana, as a portion of the militia of the State who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed, and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United State.

By command of Maj. Gen. Butler,
R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

Charges against McDowell.

[From the Washington Republican.]

All our wounded soldiers, together with officers, and everybody with whom we conversed, says our reporter, charge all the blame of Saturday's defeat to Gen. McDowell. They say he let Longstreet in through the Gap purposely, and in every way during the battle managed to actually aid the enemy. In short, they call him a traitor. Now, we trust that this matter will be investigated, and we sincerely hope it may not prove true, but that the general did his best. Certain it is, there is universal complaint of Gen. McDowell.

TROOPS MARCHING ON.—The very earth trembles with armed men. The long column that marched through the avenue yesterday had no end to their sheen of steel. It glistened in the avenue at the capitol gates in the morning, and in turn by the president's house its bayonets were tipped with the departing light. And I am told that the column, whose head reached here this morning, had its rear in Philadelphia.

"We are coming, father Abraham, six hundred thousand more."
—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*

SEPT. 3d, 1862.
From this date Forward
DAILY ARRIVALS OF
SILKS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
REPS,
DRESS GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Scotch Shawls,
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A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 169 Lake street.

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At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Rooms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 75 Lake Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,
(Successor to E. B. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.
50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.
I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. B. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales!

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

ARMY CLOTHS,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR.
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED.
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage.
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
&c. &c. &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18.... State Street, Chicago.....16 & 18.

WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose,
Suitable for Army Wear.
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Corsets, Hosiery, &c.
We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Yarns for Fall Trade.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
[illegible] Lake street.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.; Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
ZINC, &c.
Tinners Tools and Machines.
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture,
NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO.
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. E. POLLARD. GEO. S. DOANE.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Keeps a full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.
At lowest market price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would announce that their
FALL STOCK,
Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,
To meet the wants of our patrons.
It may be proper to state that our facilities for supplying the wants of merchants in our line are unsurpassed, and that we have, by giving our our orders early in the season, and securing contracts previous to the great advance in labor and stock, secured a full supply of goods, which we can sell much lower than if purchased at the present time.
These goods are now for sale at the lowest market prices for CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT, and we ask those who are buying, to examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
29 and 31 Lake street.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)
We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots and Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time.
Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed.
Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.
Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THIS ADVANTAGE with our customers.
BARRETT, KING & CO.,

Wholesale Houses.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.
[illegible]
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 36 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., to which additions of a full assortment of Men's and Boys' Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all the leading
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
[illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS,
Selling cheap to the Trade!
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
And Queensware,
Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,
Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,
DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota,
105 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
[illegible]
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
[illegible]
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. The LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
[illegible]
W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office at first floor 127 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office and a full assortment of Machines [illegible] Agents Wanted.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES.
$35 TO $110.
[illegible]
133 LAKE STREET.
Address L. CORNELL & CO.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,
DETROIT,
On Jefferson avenue, [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
[illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. JAMES, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 66 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, H. R. LANDON, 66 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the hair from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
D. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.
Price of Dr. Seelye's Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address DR. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4361, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Customhouse street, New Orleans, La.
Established in 1850,
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 66 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultation inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, devotes to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, Heart, of the Stomach, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Uterine Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, Sterility, [illegible] Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours [illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters by mail, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly by remitting to the Agent [illegible]
Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by [illegible] SMITH.

Liquid Stove Polish.
LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Why it is superior to the "DRY POLISH":
It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It stands the most intense heat.
It preserves them from rust.
It is not one-fourth the labor.
Price 15 cents per bottle.
Sold by dealers everywhere. A liberal discount to the trade. LEADBEATER & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 209 Fulton street, New York.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells,
Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Seine Canvas, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS,
Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting,
BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles.
AWNINGS,
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.
G. HUBBARD, J. S. FURBER, G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every Description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
[illegible]
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulins, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.

23 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 23

We have now in store the largest stock in our line ever brought to this market ... [illegible] ... BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS ... [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes ... [illegible] ... FALL AND WINTER GOODS, ... New York Jobbing Prices.

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS, Selling cheap to the trade at *Peugeot's Great Variety Store,* 108 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Jobbers of

CHINA, GLASS And Queensware, Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades, BITRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS, Oval and Round. LOOKING GLASSES, Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable ... [illegible] ... SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. ... The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. ... AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. ... This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH ... the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 100 Lake street, Chicago. Circulars may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE Sewing Machines

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)

Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original Inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their ... [illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine, ... [illegible]

J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes four different stitches on one and the same Machine ... the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT ... [illegible]

W. C. MASON, Western Agt, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 107 Lake street ... [illegible]

CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. $35 TO $110. ... [illegible] ... 132 LAKE STREET ...

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. ... [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST. Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations invariable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest: R. R. LANDON, 85 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible], 107 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns. All orders will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) to those who desire it, the recipe ... Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. ... [illegible] ... By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express. Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4331, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Customhouse street, New Orleans, La. Established in 1850, Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST. Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical faculty, Medical Journals and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations invariable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ... [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c., ... [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. ... Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. ... [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ... [illegible]

Liquid Stove Polish.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES. LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH. ... [illegible] ... LEADBEATER & CO., ... Fulton street, New York.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Twines and Cordage,** 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells, ... Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, ... *Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines* Of Every Description.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

FROM BUELL'S ARMY.

Gen. Buell's Movements—Battle Creek—McCook and Crittenden—A Reconnoissance—Rout of Forrest's Guerrillas—Their Captain Killed.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DECHERD, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1862.

GEN. BUELL'S MOVEMENTS.

General Buell, immediately on his arrival at Stevenson went to Battle Creek, and, desiring to know the situation at that point, I followed. Bridgeport, the terminus of the road, is but four miles from the main camp of McCook and Crittenden's divisions. By the kind aid of a friendly Indiana colonel, I reached Battle Creek camp as soon as the major general did and was enabled to depart before him.

BATTLE CREEK.

Running parallel with the Tennessee River there is a good mountain road to Jasper, which crosses Battle Creek near its mouth. Along this road, and on the side of the mountain range west of it, the camps of the two divisions have been located, and they present a most beautiful appearance. Occasionally the river is visible to the east and once in a while the camps of the enemy on the other bank can be seen in some nook or cove of the mountain. Leaving the camps, where the most profound ignorance prevailed—nobody seeming to know or care who was his next door neighbor,—I passed to the river and rode along the picket line established in rifle pits. On the other shore the rebel pickets were visible, and occasionally heard sarcastic questions in regard to the whereabouts of Bragg and Morgan. The men are forbidden to reply and they silently gather what they can of the rebel language. Many of these observations on the part of the rebels are quite witty and amusing. The utmost good fellowship prevails and solitary pickets are never molested.

M'COOK AND CRITTENDEN.

Gen. Buell returned to Stevenson on the 23d, and thence to this place. His visit appears to have been a momentous one, for to-day we hear of very important movements on the part of McCook. His baggage wagons began to leave Battle Creek on the morning of the 23d, and went to Stevenson. Here they were placed upon the railroad and thus transported across the mountains at whose feet we lie in this delightful (?) town of one hotel and a depot. The hotel is pursuing its legitimate—legitimate in Tennessee—course of starving its patrons at the rate of $2.00 per day and extra for beds. The depot has been taken possession of by Capt. Chas. Wing, post quartermaster, of whom I desire you to publish my opinion, that he is as good a fellow and as accommodating as ever came from Columbus, Ohio, or "anywhere else." Capt. Boyd, McCook's quartermaster is now here receiving the stores of that division and turning them over to Capt. Wing. Whither the troops marched is at present a mystery, but I contemplate that they will turn up at this point to-day.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

On Sunday afternoon Gen. Schoepff, who commands the division of Gen. Thomas in the temporary absence of that officer on duty at McMinnville, made a movement from Tracy City into the valley of the Sequatchy River, going as far as the crossing of the roads to Altamont and Manchester from Tracy City and Jasper. This movement may have been in anticipation of trouble to McCook and Crittenden. At any rate, Gen. Schoepff was ordered to hold the position at all hazards. For what length of time he is expected to do this I do not know. But I fancy it is to secure McCook and Crittenden from attack by the rebels, who could advance from Pikeville and strike them as they moved to Manchester. Cross-roads are favorite battle-fields, and the aggressive rebels in the valley are disposed to catch straggling divisions at every favorable opportunity. The trains of the division of Gen. Schoepff were ordered to the rear, and are now here. The men carried eight days' rations with them.

A FIGHT WITH FORREST'S CAVALRY.

On Friday, Capt. King's company of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, had a serious skirmish with two companies of Forrest's cavalry, commanded by one Capt. Hambrick, and a few men—bushwhackers—under the notorious Frank Gurley. The man who killed Gen. McCook. The 3d Kentucky was fired upon by the rebels when six miles this side of the town of Fayetteville, one of the worst holes in the State. They were behind a masked breastwork, and partly dismounted. They fired without killing any of our men. Capt. King saw at a glance the situation of the rebels, and gave an order to his men to charge. They went at it with a will, helter-skelter, and followed Capt. King into the breastwork, falling over each other in delightful confusion. Two men of the rebels were shot down and four captured. The rest quickly fled to the woods, leaving their horses in our hands. Capt. Hambrick was killed. The four captives were brought in and sent to Nashville under care of Lieut. McDowell and a guard of the 15th Kentucky infantry.

CAPTAIN HAMBRICK'S DEATH.

The 3d Ohio and 42d Indiana arrived here yesterday from Huntsville and have gone into camp here. Colonel Beatty and Lieutenant-Colonel Keifer report that they heard in the mountains that Hambrick had been killed, as previously stated in the foregoing account of the skirmish with his company, by the 3d Kentucky.

HALF RATIONS.

It is evident General Buell intends abandoning North Alabama and concentrate his forces for the defense of Nashville. His troops are now on half rations. He has seized all the cattle in the country—a wise precaution on his part.

SPECIAL.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

DECHERD, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1862.

Since the great war of preparation which resounded through all the region about Corinth has died away, the hosts which had gathered for the expected battle have spread themselves from Memphis to Georgia; and over this long line, bristling with federal bayonets, the lull of the long-continued Western battle-storm has settled.

Our banners have floated dreamily in the summer air, and muskets and rifles glistened along the color lines; the brazen "dogs of war" have cleared their sulphurous throats, slept in the sunshine; and the countless host whose camp fires shone along the hillsides, lighting up the valley and lifted the swamp camps along the extended line, wondered at this inactivity till their hearts grew sick and weary, and the spirit that ran so high and dared everything a few short months before, was fast dying in the soldier's breast—rather was being foully murdered by the demon of conciliation. War had ceased to be the occupation of our army. It was guarding the ripening grain and fruit, the fences and houses and persons of rebels. Its camps became the hunting grounds of slave catchers, and its bugles sang truce to war, and peace and quiet and security to traitors.

Did any portion of the army move; when it halted, and even before the exhausted soldiers had time to cook their food or take any rest, sent out its guards in all directions! Was it to seek out and destroy the nursing places of treason that they moved thus promptly? Would that the answer might be, "Yes; our troops ignore food and rest when traitors are at hand." But the truth must be spoken though it entails disgrace. Foot sore and weary, and sick at heart, they who left home and friends and business and comfort, are guarding all species of rebel property, while its owners are serving in the army against them, or lurking in the bushes to hang or murder.

Gen. Buell has made his name a by-word and a hissing in every loyal soldier's mouth, and a sweet sound to rebel ears. Every traitor from Corinth to Stephenson, along our line of march, worships him. "Mr. Buell is a gentleman, we will speak to him;" "Mr. Buell pays us our prices, not the low rates of your government;" "Mr. Buell will hunt up our niggers;" "Mr. Buell will make you find our horses." These and thousands of similar expressions are hurled at loyal officers every day, if they do not choose to degrade themselves by serving rebels. Said a prominent citizen of Florence to one of our officers, "Gen. Buell could travel the whole South and be warmly welcomed, if he would only leave the army." If this be not disgrace, be not infamy for a Union general, in Heaven's name what is disgraceful, what is infamous?

His conciliatory policy had virtually become one gigantic prostitution of the Union army to the rebel in creed, until the hearts of both officers and soldiers sank within them, and the army was discouraged and its spirit broken and fast ebbing away.

But the extreme in this disgraceful swing away from the principle that should guide an army fighting a savage and implacable foe has been reached at last, and the cry that has resounded through the land for a vigorous war policy seems to have imparted new life to the army, and it is now like a strong man awakening from sleep and girding on his armor for the fray. The voice of the country is once more for war, and the army is shaking off the plague that had so nearly destroyed it, and soon the rebellious will feel what a terrible thing is earnest, active, retributive war.

The gloom that was settling down upon us is being dispelled—our hearts are growing lighter and our hopes are brightening. The nation has just begun to realize what it is to wage war. It has just awakened to a full comprehension of the subject, and a thrill of satisfaction has warmed all hearts in the army into throbbing life again, as the evidences have come pouring in upon us that the North is at last thoroughly aroused. No one can measure the great change which the adoption of this policy has produced in the army. It has been like that which the prophet saw when the spirit of life breathed upon the dry bones of the 'valley.' And they lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

The pent-up feelings of months are bursting forth from the hearts of thousands who are fighting for the flag. Day after day they have felt themselves thrust into the very dirt before secessionists, themselves aggrieved, or some wavering specimen of chivalry should decide not to swear allegiance to the government. Everywhere brows were knit, and teeth set while suppressed rage, and exasperation filled many thousand hearts. But the changed policy has been proclaimed, and received with one long, wild shout of joy. From the extreme of humiliation we have passed to the strongest, sternest, proudest position yet occupied by the Union forces; and sick of the old style of playing war, the abiding spirits of the army, and the staunchest supporters of the government, are heart and soul for the most severe measures that can be adopted.

Even the difficulties that have been caused by the question of slavery are vanishing; old theories, old ideas, and old prejudices are giving way, and all parties are rapidly gathering on a common platform, whose only plank provides that the negro shall be used as a means ... in crushing the rebellion, whether the system fall thereby or not.

The Masonic Argument Against Treason.

There has been a grave question among the masonic fraternity growing out of our present civil war, which never has received an extended answer. It is whether the masons of the North, looking to the vows and obligations and principles of the fraternity, are bound to treat the rebels of the South as rebels or as masonic brethren? In other words, is there any inconsistency between masonry and loyalty? While many maintain that there is, and that a good Mason cannot be at the same time a thorough patriot, the better opinion seems to be that there is not, and that a rebel is none the less a rebel, and none the less entitled to hatred because he happens to be a mason. This is fully argued in a late number of the *Trowel*, by that distinguished mason, H. G. Reynolds. The substance of it will be found below, and we commend it to the careful perusal of the craft in Illinois:

Treason "is the highest civil crime which any man can possibly commit." To prevent its commission the English laws provide that the criminal shall be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk; that he be hanged by the neck, and cut down alive; that his entrails be taken out and burned while he is yet alive; and his head be cut off, and his body divided into four parts, and left to the king's disposal. The traitor is morally responsible before God and the world for all the consequences which follow his treason; every life lost is, on his part, a murder; every crime committed is chargeable to him, whether it be in consequence of, or in prosecution of the war. All the suffering—all the destruction—all the weeping and mourning—all the quarrels, heartburnings, troubles, both private and public, on either side, preceding or attending upon a rebellion, insurrection or war, are chargeable to the traitor. The more there are engaged in the treason, the greater and more aggravated the crime, for numbers imply force, power and ability to carry evil intentions into effect.

The higher the position the greater the treason, for position carries influence with it. The greater the learning, knowledge or experience of the traitor the more he is abandoned and culpable, for any and all of these imply ability for mischief in a wicked cause. To plot and conspire against the government while enjoying its honors and emoluments, is as well as corrupt and evil designs. To know that such plots or conspiracies are forming, or, in fact, exist, or that they are about to ripen into rebellion, insurrection, invasion or mutiny, and give no information thereof, is treasonable; to know that insidious, artful and cunning devices are being used to entrap and ensnare ignorant, well-meaning or harmless men into the support of any treasonable plots, practices or conspiracies, and not use all lawful means to expose and punish the traitors, or, having power, and not using it to suppress and punish, is treasonable, and implies either cowardice, or complicity and sympathy with the traitors; and having such knowledge, and not using it to expose or suppress the treason or crime, the possessor thereof because an accessory before the fact, and thereby a principal, and is equally guilty with the plotter, conspirator or criminal, and equally responsible with them for all the consequences following their crimes.

The Declaration of Independence assumes that governments should not be changed for light and transient causes; the government of the United States, founded upon a free and unequalled constitution—a constitution framed by delegates from all the States, and adopted by each of them, making us one people, one nation, and one government—has protected all its citizens in every land and clime, abroad as well as at home. Under the folds of the old flag, every American freeman has enjoyed the highest form of rational liberty, and protection in person, property and opinions. To plot and conspire in cool blood—deliberately—with malice aforethought, to overthrow such a state of society, and to plunge a whole nation into war, lamentation and madness, is a more despicable, more infamous and more diabolical than any the world, in all its annals and history, has ever yet beheld. Eleven States have plunged into rebellion, from which but one, as yet, is partially rescued; two have been, and one of them is still, the scene of terrible and murderous insurrection, while still another is the prey of lawless seditions, forays and invasions.

For all this, there is no excuse whatever with any one having honest intentions, and in a position to be rightly informed, and no one can contemplate our present condition with favor, but the traitor, the tyrant and the despot.

Every mason holding any position of honor or trust, either civil or military; every mason of learning, knowledge or experience, who has plotted, conspired or taken up arms, or who has sided, abetted, assisted, advised or encouraged others in doing so, to overthrow this government, to subvert, to resist its lawful authority, or to revolt from their allegiance to the government, is doubly guilty of treason, and doubly worthy of the traitor's doom; for before any man can be made a mason, he must pledge his honor, that he will conform to the usages and customs of the fraternity, and a part of the first charge given to a mason is a special injunction "to be exemplary in the discharge of his civil duties, by never proposing or countenancing any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; to pay obedience to the laws under whose protection he lives, and by never losing sight of the allegiance due to his country." And upon arriving to the dignity of a master mason, he is, in the most solemn manner reminded that duty and honor alike bind him to be faithful to every trust, and to support the dignity of his character on all occasions. Every master of a lodge is required, among the very first charges, "to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which he resides;" "to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate," and "not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature."

The Free Mason's Magazine lays down this principle:

"Our order is based upon principles of benevolence, of brotherly love, of loyalty, and of obedience to the 'powers that be.' No man who is false to any of these great principles, can lay any claim to the title of mason."

We understand the *Review* to have taken similar ground, but cannot turn to the article.

The old charges are equally explicit that a mason shall be a peaceable citizen; never to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor behave undutifully to the inferior magistrates; that he shall cheerfully conform to every lawful authority; uphold on every occasion the interest of the community, and zealously promote the interest of his own country.

The *Voice of Masonry* takes quite a different view, and quotes from the old charges as follows: "If a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man. And if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relations to it remains indefeasible."

This charge has no manner of reference or application to the state of things now existing in this country, and it is utterly inconsistent with the charges and injunctions above quoted. The entire tendency of it, applied to the present condition of the country, is to excuse secessionism, mollify hatred of treason, lessen one's attachment to law, to order, to country, and to create a feeling of amity between loyal men and traitors; the tendency of it is to tempt men to swerve from their fealty and allegiance to their country, and to violate their oaths by extending untimely aid, assistance and protection to traitors in arms. Said charge was applicable to the state of things that existed when it was adopted, for society was in an unsettled state, commotions were frequent, and rebellions and insurrections were the order of the day, and ignorance was then the rule and not the exception. If that charge is to be considered the rule now, then another old rule might as well prevail, that the king should appoint the grand master.

The editor of the *Voice of Masonry* also oracularly states as an *axiom*, that "Masonry knows no flag save the square and compass." This proposition is a complete solecism, for nowhere in masonry are the square and compass mentioned together, as far as we can recollect, except in conjunction with the Holy Writings.

They have their symbolical meaning and application, but the use to which they are here put is to lower the flag of the country and elevate them above it; is, emphatically, to subordinate all civil and political government to that of masonry. Whereas, the first duty of every man is to his God, and the second to his country, and to which masons are under double obligations to bear true allegiance, as well as to its flag, which is that country's emblem. The proposition that "masonry knows no flag save the square and compass" is the very essence of treason, and carried out in principle and practice, would only need numbers and power to overthrow the government and destroy its flag.

The stars and stripes is the flag of masonry in the United States; under that ensign masonry has flourished and been protected; from mountain top, hill side, by the way, upon dome, and spire, and dwelling, that flag has been raised by masons in the spirit of true allegiance, and given to the breeze amid songs, shouts, music and the roar of cannon. Paralyzed be the brain and palsied be the hand that places any earthly flag above it.

Strange, passing strange, that such sentiments should be uttered and sent forth upon the wings of the wind in Chicago, or Illinois, where mason after mason has gone forth to battle and death.

What would Ellis, Wallace, Wayne, Goddard, and the hosts of masons who have died beneath the starry folds of the country's pride, say to such foul and unmitigated treason?

Masons of Illinois! let no treason against our government or against our beloved Order, rest upon your souls!

The undersigned have read the foregoing article and approve it in all its statements, arguments and conclusions.

RICHARD YATES,
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
JESSE K DUBOIS,
N. BATEMAN,
ALLEN C. FULLER,
A. JONAS,
LEVI LUSK,
WILLIAM LAVELY,
JAMES H. HIBBARD,
B. DILLS,
IRA A. W. BUCK.

I have carefully read the foregoing article, and will say that it clearly states the law, and the legal duties and obligations of all masons, which are superior to all others under which they rest.

P. H. WALKER.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.—A Passenger by the train from Bowling Green last evening, informs us that John Morgan left Glasgow with his command on Sunday evening, going in the direction of Columbia, his final destination being Danville and Lexington, by way of Bardstown or Lebanon.—*Louisville Journal*, 2d.

Western Troops Killed and Wounded in the Recent Battles.

The following is a partial list of the troops killed and wounded in the recent battles in Virginia. The wounded are in the various hospitals in and about Washington:

KILLED.

Col Cooper, 2 Wis; Joseph Hamm, 2 Wis; [illegible]; D F Cole, 2 Wis; W Gregory, 3 Wis; Peter Berry, 7 Wis; Capt Brayton, 7 Wis; Ray Coffin, 7 Wis; J H Campbell, 2 Wis; [illegible]; D Farnham, 7 Wis; E Marsh, 7 Wis; — Fulton, 6 Wis.

WOUNDED.

D Trumble, 2d Wis, hip; J Pollock, 7th Wis, thigh; J P Bell, do, leg; A R Wales, 2 Wis, [illegible]; B F Graham, do, arm; Jas Morrison, do, arm; M Chase, do, hip; Chas Leper, do, hand; A Eager, do, face; Wm Mower, do, face; A S Baker, do, arm; A Grinnel, 2 Wis, shoulder; W H Adams, 19 Ind, hand; D Drum, do, head; F Felix, 19th Ind, leg; A Waters, 19 Ind, hand; J Barger, 2 Wis, cheek; D Burgess, 19 Ind, head; J R Jones, do; J Goldsbury, 7 Wis, eye; C Kent, do, back; J H Gwynne, 7 Wis, hand; C Bose, 3 Mich, arm; H H Murray, 19 Ind, back; E Siderton, 3 Wis, back; J Pauch, 6 Wis, face; G W Novice, 2 Wis, leg; H Palmer, 16 Mich, hip; C P Dowriger, 3 Mich; I Andrews, 19 Ind, head; W H Miles, 7 Wis, arm; J B Cuddy, do, side; J McGinnis, 7 Ind, jaw; J Hempsey, 7 Wis, arm; J P Roberts, do, hand; J Pascal, 2 Wis, shoulder; S Orsang, do, hip; James Paldman, do, hand; D Hardy, 19 Ind, arm; J C Brownhain, do, face; J G E Fezzy, do, arm; T Brannan, do, head; Patrison [illegible], do, head; M S Mathew, 3 Wis, hand; Dennis Lake, do, hand; W Bornier, aid to Gen Sigel; John Welch, 3 Mich; J Wall, 3 Mich; H Dikeman, 3 Mich, shoulder; Geo Haverstraub, 19 Ind, finger off; C C Mills, 3 Mich, shoulder; F S Lum, 3 Mich, arm; W Myers, do, neck; W Weller, do, arm; S B Bennett, do, hand; S Ortesey, 7 Wis, hip; G Wells, 7 do, arm; L Anderson, 19 Ind, elbow; J Gregerson, 7 Wis, hand; A M Hubbard, 7 Wis, shoulder; L C Ewan, 3 do, head; C Hedger, 3 Mich, leg; S A Hubbard, 3 Wis, thigh; Geo Kink, 19 Ind, arm; Harvey Cobb, do, do; Jno Cooper, do, do; B C Beaumont, 3 Mich, hand; H M Shee, 3 Wis, hand; L Napoleon, 3 Mich, sick; Jas H Woeer, 2 do, arm; E Summs, 2 Wis, thigh; H D Kerno, 3 Mich, shoulder; Chas House, do, do; Chas Wheeler, 20 Ind, hand; Joseph Plockett, 7 Wis, shoulder; Ed Van Wirt, 3 Mich, head; G H Werden, 7 Wis, hand; D Kingston, 15th Mich, face; W Sylvester, 7th Wis, arm; J Ryan, do, arm; J Winslow, 5th Mich, head; E F Grider, 27th Ind, hip; G W Nelson, 19th do, arm; O Smith, 6th Mich, leg; Corp O Bondish, 3th Ill, [illegible]; Maj Allen, 2d Wis, neck and wrist; G Cassidy, do; Corp J Fach, 6 Wis; P Foss, 7 Wis, mouth; P Hoeffer, 6 Wis; Corp J F Hileman, 3 Wis; Lieut B Brobert, 7 Wis, arm amputated; Lory G Hyatt, 6 Wis; D Jumbarr, 19 Ind; David Jones, 6 Wis; Lieut Kelly, 2 Wis, arm; J S John, 2 Wis, thigh; A Withrow, 3 Wis, hip; A McIntyre, 3 Mich; R Nicholas, 3 Wis; D C Thomas, 3 Mich; Lt Wilcox, 3 Mich; R Gardner, 3 Mich; A W Hovey, 3 Mich; F Babcock, 3 Mich; Serg C E Gue, 2d Mich; E P Dimond, 3 Mich; O W Green, 16 Mich; M Alexander, 2 Wis; J F Putnam, 3 Mich; J P Crane, 12 Minn; N L Pickle, 1 Wis; G H Morris, 3 Wis; Chas Perry, 1 Mich; C K Newton, 3 Mich; N L Winegar, 20 Wis; Capt C A Athonee, 3 Mich; J S Copp, 19 Mich; Geo W Fisher, 2 Wis; Serg A McDonald, 20 Ind; J J Rowe, 7 Wis, foot; Capt Wendell, 1st Mich; Asa Bloodgood, do; Lieut Wheaden, do; Lieut Batch, do; Lieut Sloper, do; Capt Barry, 16 Mich; Lieut Jasean, do; Capt Elliot, do; Lieut Hill, do; A Gray, 7 Wis; Moses Prairie, do; R Verrinder, do; Chas Cleland, do; J Ryan, do.

C Bird, 2d Wis, hand; R S Baker, 3 Wis, knee; H W Linson, 19 Ind, hand; W Dennis, 19 Ind, hand; O Dalrymple, 19 Wis, hand; W Marple, 19 Ind, head; R Bell, 2 Wis; A Craig, 19 Wis, hand; B G Ross, 21 Wis, hand; J Chapman, 3 Wis, thigh; O North, do, head; W Kotal, do, elbow; M Collins, 19 Ind, arm; J R Cross, 19 Ind, hand; J P Philips, 2d Wis, arm; G S Cross, 2 Wis, wrist; B W Bracey, 19 Ind, hip; M L Bacon, 3 Mich, shoulder; A Kench, 2 Wis, head; J Higby, do, breast; W Foster, 7 Wis, arm; J Mead, 7 Wis, jaw; G McKay, 3 Mich, hand; C G Parker, 7 Wis, arm; R Say, do, hand; P Thompson, do, neck; J D McEwer, 3 Wis, hip; J E Cooper, 2 Wis, side; J Dillon, 7 Wis, shoulder; C H McNaughton, 3 Mich; Allen E Hicks, do, finger; D K Mallepauch, do, do; Geo Wells, 7 Wis, arm; J J Cutts, do, do; M Cooper, 19 Ind, ear; D Forsong, do, shoulder; John Hock, do, arm; J Bezell, 7 Wis, head; W F Williams, 19 Ind, knee; E F Craft, do, hand; Joe Hurd, do, hand; J Rigby, do, ankle; A L Laily, 7 Wis, leg; W Wheeler, 3 Mich, arm; B Austin, 3 Mich, hand; G J F McGinley, 3 Mich, shoulder; Corp C F Kable, do, hand; John Walsh, 1 Mich; David Morrell, 6 Mich; John Ball, 3 Mich; H E Baker, 3 Mich, hand; Louis Anderson, 19 Ind, elbow; Albert Hamlin, 3 Mich; G Wells, 7 Wis, elbow; J Schultz, do, arm; M Stiles, 1 Minn, arm; Sam Reynolds, 7 Ind, thumb off; P Thompson, 7 Wis, arm; A Williams, 19 Ind, cheek; G N Kibbe, 3 Mich, thumb; B Austin, do, hand; W H Wheelock, do, arm; Jas H Branham, 2 Wis, wrist; Sergt A G Newman, 3 Mich, arm; F G Carman, 7 Wis, thigh; M Finch, 3 Mich, arm; W Pierce, 20 Ind, hand; Stephen A Ross, 19 Ind battery, sick; W Morton, 6 Ind bat, sick; J Rigner, 6 Wis, shoulder; P Grooms, 3 Mich, arm; St W Plumb, 3 Mich, arm; Lieut E B Robbins, 20 Ind; D Morrill, 3 Mich; Lieut J T Martin, 3 Wis; Capt N Jacobs, 19 Ind; Lieut Bell, 2d do, mouth; Jacob Burch, 6th Wis; Lieut Bird, 7th do, shoulder; Lieut Converse, 2d do, slightly; Thomas Campbell, 2d do; Ed Crane, do, neck; D C Combs, do, arm amputated; Corpl J T Corder, 6th Wis; J Sanger, 7th Wis; J Kirkpatrick, 7 Mich; Geo H Royal, 19 Mich; J P Nettleton, 3 Wis, leg; J W Rancy, 6 Wis; F Hanagan, 6 Mich, leg; J D Rubenger, 7 Wis, arm; J Rosell, do, hand; Corp A Starkhouse, 6 Wis; Corp J Starks, do; H S Sawyer, do; Corp Rice, 7 Wis; A James, 16 Mich; J V Hadley, 7 Ind; Aaron Buge, 17 Ind; G W Turber, 3 Mich; John G Hollig, 3 Mich; A Hook, 2 Wis; S S Schlagh, 19 Ind; R Adams, 1 Ind cav; D Randall, 1 Mich; C Halsworth, 21 Ind; Thos King, 2 Ind; W Gates, 3 Mich; D Lovett, 3 Mich; A C Parker, 3 Mich; Chas Denny, 3 Wis, leg frac; Wm J Rader, 7 Wis; Geo E Fish, 11 Mich; A Butterfield, 3 Mich; James Bare, 19 Ind; F Chapman, 2 Wis; W H Benson, 2 Mich; John Cooper, do; Graham, 3 Wis, shoulder; Rodman, do, leg; Henderson, do, hip; Yates, do, hand; Hughes, do, shoulder; Jewett, do, head; Judson, do, leg; Meigs, do, leg and body; Poulee, do, leg; Leaman, do, bowels; S George, do, mouth; Worthington, do, shldr; T Upton, do, side; Webber, do, both legs; Daly Smith, do.

Miscellaneous.

SHIRTS, WITH PATENT GRANULATED YOKE, MADE BY H. GRISWOLD ONLY. Every article warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. This opportunity will be offered but A very few days Longer, Therefore don't defer it until too late, but PLEASE CALL SOON. Sample Shirts shown with pleasure. 83 Lake street, Tremont House.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Mathews' Tolu and Mastic Chewing Gum, Just received by B. MANN & CO., Western Agents, northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., &c. Northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. BEN. MANN, GEO. W. WILSON.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE, 180 State street, manufacturers of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Fenders. Also, agents for Sanford's celebrated Challenge Furnaces and Fire Place Heaters, Registers and Ventilators; Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Tin, Hardware, Nails, &c. Fire Brick and Oven Tile.

BLELOCK & CO., dealers in Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., CAIRO, ILLINOIS. Have Agencies at CAIRO, Ill.; PADUCAH and COLUMBUS, Ky.; MEMPHIS and JACKSON, Tennessee; HELENA, Arkansas; and CORINTH, Mississippi. Special Agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE at all of the above places.

DAVIS' RHUBARB WINE. GEO. B. DAVIS, of the Morgan Gardens, Has now in market and for sale a large stock of his Delicious **1859 RHUBARB WINE** OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. There is no better Wine in this market for table drink or for invalids. ... [illegible] ... Orders addressed to G. B. DAVIS, P. O. Box 3264, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR FURS GO TO 135 LAKE STREET. I. C. MAYER.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, A Very Large Assortment AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

PIANOS.—A variety of seven octave ... [illegible] ... J. PRESTON.

FRENCH COPYING INK. ... [illegible] ... MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES. DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES. ... [illegible] ... JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE CO. Of New York, OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY. Cash Capital ... $1,000,000 00. Assets, 1st July, 1862 ... [illegible]. Liabilities ... [illegible]. ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862. ... [illegible] ... CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862, **$8,500,000.** PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH, **$4,000,000.** AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS, **$3,600,000.** Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862, **$1,593,731.31.** The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.) ... [illegible] ... Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois, No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago. WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 38 South Clark street. E. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee. Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page XXXIV. "And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK. No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS: ... [illegible] ... BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. ... ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Educational.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 354 West Randolph Street. The second year of this Institution will commence Monday, Sept. 1st. A limited number of boarders can be received. For information and further particulars address Miss C. A. GREGG, Principal, P. O. Box 844.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL, 63 THIRD AVENUE. The Fall term of this Institution, under the direction of the Misses STEVENS, will commence on MONDAY, September 8th.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 329 Wabash Avenue. The ninth term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15th, 1862, at the NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, On Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. ... W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. ... For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution ... THURSDAY, the fourth of September next ... Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862. ... Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side. ... [illegible] ... F. C. BERTEAU.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, ... [illegible] ... S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2788.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. ... Z. GROVER, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M., Principal, ... will commence on MONDAY, Sept 15th. ... Lake Forest, August 16, 1862.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 4th, ... [illegible] ... Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 48 West Ninth street. ... [illegible]

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. ... Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. ... M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

Dentists.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 88 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office 83 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. ... [illegible]

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE ... [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution ... [illegible]

War Claims.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the North-west (gratuitous), organized for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY. JOHN B. TURNER, President. C. A. GREGORY, Secretary. MANAGERS: JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, [illegible]. The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted honestly ... [illegible] ... Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ills.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST. Office 88 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers ... [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. ... Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," at 45 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., ... [illegible]

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. ... [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. ... [illegible]

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, ... [illegible]

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. Knight's Block, 133 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. ... Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4091.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. ... vs. Daniel O. Quirey and Henry ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, ... Mary Jewell ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson ... [illegible]

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. ... [illegible]

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... [illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention ... [illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot ... [illegible] ... FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. ... W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE STEAMER F. W. BACKUS Will leave A. Barney & Co's Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for The Various Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage apply to ... [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S LINE —OF— NEW STEAMERS, For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports. These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, ... L. BRADLEY, Only Authorized Agent.

THE Western Transportation Co AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, ... 130 Canal Boats, ... THE WESTERN EXPRESS ...

The Upper Lake Line Daily. W. T. Co. Steamers: TONAWANDA, FREE STATE, MOHAWK, PLYMOUTH, NEPTUNE, MAYFLOWER. B. C. & C. Line Steamers: FOUNTAIN CITY, WENONA, MENDOTA, EVERGREEN CITY, GALENA, CHICAGO. ...

The Detroit Line Daily. W. T. Co. Steamers: MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, SAGINAW, DUNKIRK, CONCORD, MARY STEWART, OMAR PASHA. ...

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line. EQUATOR, ARAXES, ECLIPSE, ROCKET, CUYAHOGA, EQUINOX, EUPHRATES, COMET, MARQUETTE, ORONTES, FOREST QUEEN. ... CONSIGNEES: ... [illegible] ... C. T. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent. J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West ... LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS ... AGENTS: ... CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.

... [illegible] ... NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. ... L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 88 Bowery.

Groceries.

FISH AND SALT. MACKEREL, in bbls, half bbls, and kits, PICKLED HERRING, SMOKED HERRING, in boxes, WHITE FISH and TROUT, in bbls. CODFISH, in cases. —ALSO— LIVERPOOL G. A. SALT, 1200 sacks, ...

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. ... 217 South Water street, Chicago.

630 BAGS RIO COFFEE, good ... THREE TONS POTASH. ...

SALT, SALT, SALT. 500 Bags of Liverpool Salt, To arrive which we offer for sale. LADD & WILLIAMS, ...

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS ... [illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica ... [illegible]

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS—... [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable ... [illegible]

Military.

ATTENTION, 55th REGIMENT. All members of Capt. Barnard's Company, in this Regiment, are required to report ... P. E. BARNARD, Capt. R. G. TUCKER, ...

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT. 75 GOOD MEN Will be received by the First Board of Trade, or 72d Regiment, under Col. Starring, to make up the full quota. The regiment is now at Cairo, fully armed and equipped. ... UNDERWOOD & CO., No. 197 South Water street.

ANOTHER BATTERY ACCEPTED. Special permit to raise a BATTERY OF ARTILLERY AT ELGIN, ILLINOIS. ... Or to A. M. WOOD, 25 Clark street, (up stairs,) Chicago. Elgin, Ill., Aug. 20th, 1862.

Military Goods.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS Regulation Hats and Caps. ... J. A. SMITH & CO.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c. ... Agent for Hazard's Powder. ... [illegible]

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON) No. 150 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by fifty per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. ... F. A. THOMAS, ... [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the ... [illegible] ... UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE ... E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st.

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in sterling silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE BEST NOW IN USE, with SOLID RUBBER ROLLERS, Self-Adjusting, LEVER POWER PRESSURE, easily worked and durable, for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. PECK, Agent for Illinois, 73 Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted. Send for Circular and Terms.

Proclamation

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby give notice and warning to all persons owning or occupying any brewery, tannery, packing house, distillery, ... [illegible] ... F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1st, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. September 8th, 1862, for furnishing this department with **400,000 Bushels of Oats,** To be delivered at such places in the city of Saint Louis, Mo., ... [illegible] ... R. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

STREET LAMPS AND POSTS WANTED.—Bids will be received at this office until 12 M. Friday, September 5th, ... [illegible] ... Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Aug. ...

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership ... [illegible] ... Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. ... [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHERS' DRUG ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

The Great Mass War Meeting.—This afternoon at four o'clock will take place another Mass War Meeting in the Court House Square, continuing through in the evening at Bryan Hall. Gen. Curtis, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Gen. McClernand, Senator McDougall and other eminent speakers, it is expected, will address these meetings. The bells will be rung and guns fired at the above hour. Let these be the signals for an immense outpouring of the people.

In this connection the following proclamation of the Mayor is pertinent, and we trust will be unanimously observed:

PROCLAMATION.

It having been determined by the War Committee that a Monster War Meeting be held in the Court House Square on the 6th of September, at 4 o'clock P. M.; for the purpose of urging upon the Governor the necessity of immediately organizing the entire Militia of the State now, therefore, I request that all places of business be closed at precisely four P. M., on that day and that all citizens be, and are hereby requested to act in accordance with the above suggestions.

F. C. Sherman, Mayor.

Personal.—Major Ellithorpe of Kansas is at present in the city, *en route* for Washington on special business.

Appointment.—We are glad to learn that John M. Farquhar, a well known typo of this city, and formerly of this office, has been made Sergeant Major of the Railroad Regiment. He is well qualified for the position.

☞ Parties who do not keep a book-keeper, or those who desire accounts or books, of any description, arranged, will do well to consult "Accountant," box 1358, P. O. See advertisement in another column.

Fire.—The total loss occasioned by the burning of Hall & Frost's planing mill, and one or two other buildings on Clark street, Thursday night, was about $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

New Music.—"We are the gay and happy Suckers, of the State of Illinois," is the title of a lively, rollicking song, from the pen of J. P. Webster, and published by H. M. Higgins, at 117 Randolph street.

For the Second Board of Trade.—Lieut. J. L. Brooks, of the Second Board of Trade regiment, will leave Chicago to join his command next Tuesday evening, and will be glad to convey any parcels or letters left in season at the Tribune office.

New Counterfeits.—New counterfeit fives on the Bank of Geauga, Painesville, Ohio, have been put in circulation within the last two days. Parties who have been victimized are requested to call on the Superintendent of Police, at the Central Station, Court House, and bring the bills they have received with them.

Larceny of Shoes.—A young woman named Mary A. Hardy was examined in the Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes, worth about $1.50, from the store of Francis Dodd, at 104 Randolph street. The defendant, in default of $250 bail, was committed to answer before the Recorder's Court.

Quick Transportation.—The 89th Illinois (Railroad) Regiment, which left Camp Douglas at 6 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, in first-class coaches, with sleeping car attached for officers, reached Indianapolis early yesterday morning, in advance of the Second Board of Trade Regiment, which left here three hours in advance, via the Cincinnati Air Line, in freight cars.

The Northmen.—Prof. P. C. Sinding, a distinguished Danish savant and author is at present in the city. His visit to this country is for the purpose of bringing into circulation the fifth edition of his history of the Northmen, and their discovery of America, which is in press, and with which will be connected a valuable map of the three Scandinavian countries.

Arrest of Supposed Pickpockets.—Two very suspicious looking individuals, strangers in this city, were arrested yesterday, taken before Chief Bradley, and after a rigid examination, locked up in jail till further and more satisfactory investigations can be made. They are suspected of being professional pickpockets, who have come to this city to practice their "fine art."

Ladies Help Needed at Bryan Hall.—The decorations at Bryan Hall, for the Horticultural Fair next week, are preparing on a magnificent scale. A number of ladies were engaged yesterday afternoon and evening in preparing wreaths, etc. The assistance of many more would be acceptable to-day. Go in the morning, afternoon or evening. The Fair is for the relief of the soldiers in need of aid from friends at home.

The Late Tug Explosion.—The body of Capt. Daly who was drowned on the occasion of the explosion of the tug Union, an account of which appeared in our columns, was recovered last evening. The Coroner empannelled a jury immediately on the finding of the body, and testimony was taken as to its being found, after which it adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock, to enquire into the cause of the explosion. The body was found 150 yards south of the place where the wreck lies.

A Call for Plants.—The citizens have been so engrossed in other matters that we fear our elegant private grounds will not be well represented in the approaching Horticultural fair. Rockford and other cities in the State are preparing to exhibit on an extensive scale. The ladies in those places have interested themselves, both from their love of the beautiful arts it cultivates and for the sake of those to whose relief the funds are to be appropriated. It is hoped that our wealthy proprietors of green houses will not be outdone, nor in any way illiberal in their contributions.

72, 74 and 76 Lake—Special Improvement.—Bowen Brothers, having secured large consignments of cotton and woolen goods on commission, including the largest variety and assortment of new and desirable styles of worsted goods for fall trade, have devoted a large sales room to the purpose, and enlarged their rooms and store so as to have one of the finest and most spacious jobbing houses in the country. Their rooms are crowded with patrons, indicating that they have the stock for the trade of the Northwest. Chicago can well be proud of her wholesale houses, among which Bowen Bros. occupy a leading position.

Episcopal Convention.—The annual convention of the Episcopal Church meets this year in Chicago, at Bishop Whitehouse's Cathedral Church on the West Side, next Wednesday, and will continue in session about three days. All the clergy assemble on the occasion to promote church extension in missionary effort. Three lay delegates also represent each of the regular parishes. In these war times all denominations complain of straightened circumstances, and the clergy suffer a good deal for means to support themselves and families, so that many are obliged to accept of chaplaincies to keep body and soul together.

The Religious Memorial.—The meeting at Bryan Hall last Thursday evening to address a Memorial to the President of the United States, praying him to issue a proclamation of Emancipation, referred the memorial and resolutions to a Committee. That Committee has performed its duty, and called a meeting to-morrow (Sunday) night in the First Baptist Church, where the Memorial will be read and short addresses delivered by Dr. Everts, Mr. Larnard, Rev. Mr. Patton, President Sturtevant, Judge J. M. Wilson and Dr. Eddy.

Pastors who feel willing to do so are requested to read this notice and dispense with their usual evening service. Hon. Judge Otis will preside. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Trade and Commerce.—We are happy to say to our patrons that Chicago never appeared to better advantage, as compared with Eastern markets, than she does now. Stocks are very large, and were laid in early, before the advance. Cooley, Farwell & Co., advertise in our columns one of the largest stocks of goods west of New York, and on enquiring we find that they have been compelled to hire storage outside of their mammoth building, which, of itself, we should calculate would hold goods enough for a kingdom. We judge from this fact, and the enormous sales they are making now, at the opening of fall trade, that they are selling goods below New York value, and are determined to hold the best trade of the West in this market. All of our merchants seem to comprehend the importance of doing [illegible] accordingly. This market [illegible] the West in every particular. [illegible]

The Railroad Regiment.

Its Departure and its Roster.

The Railroad Regiment left camp at six o'clock p. m. on Thursday, by special train, on the Michigan Central Railroad.

This regiment is not yet full, but lacks one company, which, however, will soon be supplied by Adjutant General Fuller. The field officers of the regiment are experienced military men, who will exert every faculty to perfect their subordinate officers and the privates in the art of war. The men are armed with the new Springfield rifles. We append a roster, embracing the staff officers and the line officers of the nine companies just gone. The tenth company destined for this regiment is still at Springfield, but will be sent off soon.

We should add that John Newell, Esq. Chief Engineer of the northern branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, was first chosen Major of the regiment, but found it impracticable to go at this time.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—John Christopher.
Lieutenant Colonel—C. T. Hotchkiss.
Major—Duncan C. Hall.
Adjutant—E. F. Bishop.
Quartermaster—F. L. Fake.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

GALENA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Captain—H. M. Blake.
First Lieutenant—W. A. Sampson.
Second Lieutenant—James A. Jackson.

SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain—O. F. Hall.
First Lieutenant—E. A. Smith.
Second Lieutenant—W. H. Rice.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Captain—B. H. Kidder.
First Lieutenant—T. B. Watkins.
Second Lieutenant—G. W. White.

FORSYTH GUARDS.

Captain—Vacancy.
First Lieutenant—J. W. Spink.
Second Lieutenant—Vacancy.

DU QUOIN COMPANY.

Captain—T. O. Spencer.
First Lieutenant—H. W. Smith.
Second Lieutenant—H. W. Adams.

AMBOY GUARDS.

Captain—S. C. Comstock.
First Lieutenant—W. H. Phelps.
Second Lieutenant—Jesse Hale.

KENDALL GUARDS.

Captain—H. S. Willett.
First Lieutenant—F. M. Hobbes.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. Harkness.

CAPTAIN WHITING'S COMPANY.

Captain—Thomas Whiting.
First Lieutenant—Isaac Copley.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Howell.

MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Captain—Vacancy.
First Lieutenant—H. L. Bowel.
Second Lieutenant—Vacancy.

The 24th Wisconsin Regiment.

The 24th Wisconsin regiment, which for some time past has been in camp at Milwaukee, passed through this city last night, under marching orders from the War Department. It came in at 7:30 P. M., on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and left at 11:30 by special train on the Michigan Central for Kentucky.

This regiment is a fine appearing body of men, and in prime condition for the field. It numbers 1,021 men, rank and file. The following are the names of the field and staff officers:

Colonel—C. H. Larrabee.
Lieut. Colonel—E. F. Buttrick.
Major—E. C. Hibbard.
Quartermaster—G. E. Starkweather.
Adjutant—Arthur McArthur, jr.
Sergeant Major—F. Riddle.

The Surgeons of the regiment are Messrs. Miller and Hoyt.

Grand Mass War Meeting.

This afternoon, commencing at four o'clock, there will be a mass war meeting at the Court House Square. Let there be a grand turn out. Our country is in danger. The people must resolve to save the republic at all hazards. On to the rescue, and down with the rebellion.

The bells will be rung and guns fired from three to four o'clock. All places of business are expected to be closed. Gen. Curtis, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. McClernand, Senator McDougall, of California, and many other good speakers will be present.

The afternoon meeting will be resumed in the evening, at Bryan Hall, and will be addressed by the Hon. Hiram Walbridge of New York, on the subject of Commerce and War, before the Board of Trade, and will be followed by other eminent speakers, on the war.

By order of the Board of Trade Committee.
J. L. Hancock, Chairman.

The Telegraph Convention.

The regular annual meeting of the North American Telegraph Association, which has been held in this city during the present week, closed yesterday, after three days of profitable intercourse among the numerous delegates present. The meeting was harmonious and well attended—every important line in the United States and Canada being represented.

Before adjourning, the Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y.
Vice President—Amos Kendall, of Washington, D. C.
Secretary—James D. Reid, of Utica, N. Y.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Louisville, Ky., October 3d, 1862.

General Walbridge at Bryan Hall To-night.

General Walbridge, of New York, has accepted an invitation from the Board of Trade to address them at Bryan Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the Commercial Interests of the Country and the Existing Rebellion. The well known views of General Walbridge, which have favored a vigorous prosecution of the war from its commencement, should ensure a large attendance.

Explosion in a Candy Shop.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, an explosion took place in the confectionary establishment of G. H. Brooks, No. 77 Randolph street, by which two persons were seriously though probably not fatally injured.

In one of the upper rooms of the building is a large metal kettle, with apparatus attached, used in melting sugar for the manufacture of gum drops. This kettle or boiler is tightly covered with metal. It is a patent concern, and had been used in this establishment but a short time. At the moment of the explosion, two of the employees, Frederick Jockey and Lewis Ryder, were in the act of lifting the kettle—which contained nearly 200 lbs. of the boiling liquid—off the furnace, when a sudden explosion blew the upper portion of the kettle into fragments, tearing to pieces a large part of the ceiling, furniture, &c., and severely scalding the above named men. They were both badly burned about the head and face—Ryder the most severely of the two. His injuries were produced by the escaping steam, while Jockey was scalded principally by the melted sugar. No other person was near enough to receive any injury.

Capt. Spalding's Company.—In the roster of the Second Board of Trade Regiment, which we published yesterday morning, one company was inadvertently omitted. It is Spalding's company, officered as follows:

Capt.—J. J. Spalding.
1st. Lieut.—Oscar C. Mill.
2nd. Lieut.—Jesse Ball.

For the Seventy-Second.—Lieutenant D. W. Perkins, company B, 72d regiment, will leave for the regiment on Tuesday evening, September 9th, and will take any letters or packages to the regiment, if left at the store of Messrs. Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, corner Lake and State streets, by noon on Tuesday.

Illinois College.—The first term of this, the oldest College in the State, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Second Board of Trade Regiment—Its Colonel.

Pursuant to a call, the friends of the line officers of this regiment held a meeting at the Tremont House last evening for the purpose of considering the relations of the regiment and its appointed colonel, and also for taking some action in the matter with a view of obtaining justice in the matter, not only as regards the rights of the line officers in their choice of a commander, but also for bringing the matters at issue and at stake, to notice of the proper authorities; that the comfort and health of both officers and privates shall not suffer, at least from the conduct of incompetent leaders.

After the meeting was duly organized and its objects made known to those present, it was stated in addition to the grievances of the line officers in being denied the choice of colonel, that as to the mere question of incompetency the truth was becoming painfully evident, and that the men were being submitted to shameful, not to say brutal outrage. Among other things it was stated that the regiment, by direction of its acting colonel, was actually sent off to its destination closely packed in common freight cars, merely because the railroad company, the favorite of the colonel, had not better means of transportation, this too while the Michigan Central railroad company stood ready to forward the regiment to its destination by a more direct route, and in comfortable passenger cars, but this arrangement did not suit the convenience or motives of his colonel, and they must go by the means that he had provided. This, and other matters, were pretty well ventilated, and the result was that a committee of five gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Woodworth, Buckingham, Chickering, Waughop and Hubbard, were appointed to draft a series of resolutions in relation to the matter, and report the same to the meeting for its action. The committee desiring time to act fairly and justly on the matter, the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the Tremont House on this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

John W. Roberts,
Corner of State and Randolph streets.

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

FINE EXHIBITION OF DRAFT HORSES.

THE RIBBON EMEUTE SETTLED.

The fourth day of the Fair commenced under the most flattering auspices. The early morning trains from the rural districts came in heavily laden with carpet bags and carriers bound for the Fair. The weather was delicious. A smart shower the previous evening clarified the air, and improved the courses, although they were still liable to improvement. A southern breeze swept over the grounds just fresh enough to straighten the flags and compensate for the solar ardor which otherwise would have been oppressive. Quite a sprinkling of spectators were in attendance during the morning including many of the delegates to the Pacific Railroad Convention. The deficit was owing probably to the fact that the morning exercises of draft horses, walking horses and sucking colts, were of a nature interesting only to breeders and those who make horses a study. There was everything of interest, however, and the exercises passed off according to programme and with as much eclat as if thousands had swarmed in the amphitheatre. The band discoursed "Pleasant Memories" in a ravishing style. The judges and committees bustled about full of business, and the booth keepers went through the culinary manual as if they were setting a legion of covers.

During the forenoon, Mrs. Lockwood, of Budan visited the Executive Committee. It will be remembered she is the lady who, upon the day previous created quite a furore of excitement by her indignation at the award of the Committee upon the lady equestrians, and tearing off the ribbon given her, from her horse. Before the Committee yesterday, however, she alleged that the tearing operations were performed by her gentlemanly attendant. She expressed a desire to have another trial, stating that she had had an interview with the third lady, and the latter had expressed her assent to the arrangement. We believe she also proposed to the committee to ride her own horse the first time, and on the second time exchange with Miss Morgan. The committee made no decision, but appointed another interview in the afternoon.

Towards noon the prospects for a crowd were beautifully small. The fair weather proved itself fickle, and black, threatening clouds rolled up from the southwest and were soon discharging a drenching shower, which interesting event occurred at dinner-time. The rudely constructed booths afforded little shelter, and through their gaping seams cascades of water dripped down upon the tables, saturating scraggy chickens, diluting doubly diluted coffee, oiling greasy ham and getting up a floating dinner at short notice to the intense disgust of the eaters, which was doubly intensified by Lot's wives in the shape of waiters who, if they once looked back, never moved afterwards and lapsed into a state of maudlin stupidity, unable to distinguish between an order and an ostrich. The two-legged calf, and the two-headed colt, the young woman who ties herself up with snakes and necklaces herself with them, the man who exhibits the stereoscopes—everybody, in fact, was miserable until the sun again shone out.

CLASS 36—BEST SINGLE DRAUGHT HORSES.

First premium, $50; second, $30; third, $15.

In this class the following entries were made:

Hiram Wheeler, Chicago, "Mike."
T. Smith, " " "Sam."
" " " "John."
A. Bond, " " "Dick."
C. W. Wheeler & Co., Chicago, "Sampson."

The test of strength in this trial was made with an immense iron roller, usually drawn by a yoke of oxen, and used for smoothing the track, weighing about 10 000 pounds, to which the horses were attached singly by strong tugs and chain. Hiram Wheeler's horse "Dick," a powerful grey of splendid action and build, and usually employed in hauling cars at the Galena Union depot on Wells street, first attempted the task. The horse was evidently excited and fractious, as well as unaware of the real work he had to do. The novelty of the work, dangling of the chains at his heels, and surrounding crowd, prevented him from putting forth his whole strength. His driver used the reins instead of leading him by the head as the other drivers, which in our notion had a bad effect also. He sprung wildly at his work, only half pulled, and that by jerks. With the efforts he put forth he simply turned the roller round and round, but could not draw it.

"Dick," a splendid gray, owned by Webster and Baxter, 132 South Water street, was next attached. The noble animal at once perceived his work. His head dropped. With fore legs advanced, and hind ones firmly braced, he commenced a long steady, determined pull. His muscles were fairly twisted in to great cords. The huge roller commenced moving, and amidst the applause of the crowd "Dick" drew it along, every inch of its progress requiring every particle of his strength.

The other horses then essayed the work, but failed to do anything more than to sway it from side to side.

The premiums were awarded as follows: "Dick," $50; "John," $30; "Sam," $15.

"Dick" is a gray horse, sixteen hands high, out of the Scotch Grays, and seven years old. There is with him a fine mate, making a team which will enter, for the best draught teams, to-day. This team is called by many the best team in the city.

"Sam" is a sorrel horse, with two white feet, white stripe in face, six years old, 17 hands high, out of Sampson, the English dray horse, weighing 1,800 lbs. His Sampson pedigree is mostly shown in the conformation of the joints.

"John" is a bay horse, white feet, out of Johnny Bull. This team is used for hauling from depots. This team and "Sam" and "John" enter to-day for the best draught team.

The horses we have spoken of were driven from town, having been used in their daily business till the time of exhibition. All of them are well known in Chicago by every one having to do with hauling.

CLASS 33—THE FASTEST WALKING SPAN OF HORSES TO HARNESS.

For the premiums in this class no entries were made with the Secretary. When the class was called, however, a team came up to the stand, but as it was evident the driver was after a premium, because there were no other entries, he was politely requested to leave.

CLASS 15—BEST SUCKING COLT OF ANY BREED.

First premium, $50; second, $25; third, $10.

In this class, the following entries were made:

Robert Healy, Chicago, colt.
Jason Gurley, Chicago, colt.
G. W. Rising, Richfield, Mich., colt.

The premiums in this class were awarded in the order of entries, as above.

The colt entered and owned by Jason Gurley is a light bay filly, sired by Patrick's France, dam by Garden City Queen. France is the stallion taking second premium in trial of thoroughbreds. The Garden City Queen is well known in the city, and celebrated for her exploits over the Garden City Course during the last year.

CLASS 1.—BEST STALLION OF ANY BREED, FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER—SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUM.

In this class there were numerous entries as follows:

R. H. Yates, Chicago, Captain Buford.
O. W. Batch, Waukegan, Black Hawk.
G. L. Goodnoe, Brickson, Ills., Black Jack.
H. A. Lewis, Chicago, David Crockett.
Lloyd Hower, Chicago, Young Ethan Allen.
W. Benson, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Addison, Jr.
F. V. Smith & Co., Coldwater, Michigan, Magna Charta.
S. R. Ruggle, Beloit, Princeton.
C. F. Crosser, Baltimore, J. J. Crittenden.
E. Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., Green Mountain Black Hawk.
J. B. Estabrook, Fulton City, Black Douglas.
O. Dimmick, Ohio, Woful.
J. B. Parks, Louisville, Kentucky, Edward Everett.
Wm. A. Fields, Buffalo, Royal George.

The animals in this class were without exception fine, and concentrate either in themselves or families, a large share of the fame and glories of the turf. "John J. Crittenden" received the premium, and by a vote of the Executive Committee "Woful" and "Buford" honorary second and third ribbons. This rule will also apply to other entries, and was passed for the encouragement of owners of good horses.

John J. Crittenden is a mahogany bay, 15¾ hands high, black legs, mane and tail, seven years old, sound, three parts Messenger and one part Black Hawk; sired by the Benson horse, he by Hill's Black Hawk out of thorough bred Messenger mare Kate Kearney; his dam is out of Iola, own sister of Kate Kearney.

He is a green horse, not having had harness on for two years until July last.

Black Douglass is a black stallion, 15¾ hands high, one-quarter Black Hawk and three quarters thorough bred, sired by Sherman Black Hawk, dam imported mare by Irish Birdcatcher. He is very stylish and has great endurance; took first premium in class of fastest horses, &c., under saddle, at this fair, upon which occasion he was ridden so judiciously by the son of Mr. Esterbrook, his owner.

Woful is a mahogany brown horse, 15¾ hands high, eight years old; has gone in 1:30, going half mile in 1:14; won $600 premium over Clinton and Washtenaw Chief, doing fifth heat in 2:35. He is sired by Long Island Black Hawk, he by Andrew Jackson; dam sired by Whip.

Edward Everett, owned by J. B. Parks, of Kentucky, is a chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, sired by Herman Black Hawk, out of Arabian mare. He is called a hot roadster, and took a premium at the St. Louis Fair when four years old.

"Capt. Buford" is a thoroughbred chestnut sorrel, standing 15¾ hands, by imp. Glencoe, out of Leopardess by Medoc, owned by R. H. Yates of Chicago. He is well known in the West as a turf horse, and has been the recipient of premiums at most all of the exhibitions held in this region.

There are very many of his colts on the ground, among whom we may mention "Billy Duncan," from Detroit. Many of his yearling and sucking colts have already received premiums at the present Fair.

Young Ethan Allen is a light yellow bay, long black tail and mane, three white feet, stripe in face, high action, and fine limbs. He is said to be a perfect picture of the old horse, Ethan Allen, except that he is heavier. He is sired by Ethan Allen, dam by Lady Orange, bred by G. J. Cates of Roxbury, Mass. [illegible] He took first premium as four year old at Springfield last year, and has taken first premium as three year old, two year old, and of sucking colt, at eastern fairs.

Magna Charta, owned by F. V. Smith & Co., of Coldwater, Michigan, is a bay stallion, black legs, left hind foot white above fetlock; was got by Morgan Eagle, damned by Grey Eagle. When three years old at Michigan State Fair, he trotted in 2:50. The next year he trotted in our city on the Garden City Course, in competition with all four year olds, winning easily. At that meeting he trotted with Reindeer and the Cook, making a dead heat with Reindeer in 2:38, beaten by the Cook alone. At the Kalamazoo Fair in the same year he was the winner of a premium for speed, going in 2:33½, being two and a half seconds better time than was ever made by any four year old. He has been kept in season ever since. Three years since he was bought by his present owners for $7,500. Five of his colts are on the ground, one of which took the premium at this fair as a yearling stallion, and another the third premium in the same class.

Addison, Jr., is a rare black, 15¼ hands high, black mane and tail, weighing 1,000 lbs, seven years old; sired by Addison 1st, he by David Hills, Black Hawk; dam sired by Young Engineer, he by Old Engineer, he by Bishop Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger; taking 1st premium in his own county for two years, and second premium at National Horse Show at Janesville.

CLASS 28—FASTEST TROTTING STALLION AND THREE OF HIS TWO YEAR OLD COLTS.

Premium $300.

In this class only two entries were made. The stallions and each colt were to go one mile, the premium to be given to the stallion and colt showing the least aggregate time.

The entries were:

J. R. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville Ky., "Gold Dust."
Miss Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., "Green Mountain."

It had been raining almost constantly for an hour previous to the calling of this class, and the track had become reduced to a pulpy bed of mud, which rendered it totally unfit for any trial of speed. This defect, coupled with the fact that the stallions and colts were trotting singly and not making their time, rendered the race but of little interest. Green Mountain was withdrawn by his owner on account of lameness, and his colts did not appear. The other entry timed as follows: Gold Dust, 3:19 to saddle; Rose, 3:38, which was good work for the condition of the track; Blanche, 3:47; Billy, 4:08¼.

In class 58, "best gelding or filly, three years old," there was but one entry, "Lady Moscow," by A. C. Fish, who took the premium. "Lady Moscow" is a light bay filly, 15¼ hands high, long and rangy, three years old; sired by Old Moscow, he by Imperial Defiance; dam by Cochoroch, grand dam by Weddell's imported horse.

In class 56, "best gelding or filly, one year old," Calvin Rowley of Rockford, Ill., entered "Colley" and carried off the premium, the second entry—James McAndrews, Thornton, Ill., "Kate," not appearing when the class was called.

In class 57, "best filly or gelding two years old," Calvin Rowley of Rockford, Ill., entered "Belle 2d," and took the premium, being the only entry.

After the premiums had been awarded in this class, the Executive Committee deferred classes 30 and 17 until next week, owing to the condition of the track, and adjourned the fair for the day.

After the adjournment, the interview arranged in the morning was had with Mrs. T. J. Lockwood, the heroine of the ribbon *emeute*. The Chairman asked her if she desired to say anything to the Committee. She replied that she had acted rashly in tearing off the ribbon, and regretted it. She simply desired another trial for the premium. When she received the premium she had no intention of throwing it aside, but was urged to it by a message from Mr. John Bulline of Polo, Ill., brought to her by Levi J. North; by the counsels of otherfriends and the excitement of the crowd.

The Committee suggested to Mr. Lockwood that they entertained no prejudice against her. Theo were only incensed at the act, and doubted not that it was the result of advice from indiscreet friends. The gentleman who took the ribbon from the horse after the lady had removed the other from her arm, appeared before the Committee, acknowledged the act, but at the same time not seeming to be afflicted with any qualms of conscience was allowed allowed to depart.

The lady's apology and explanation being deemed sufficient, her premium was reinstated and she went off with the red ribbon and wreathed with smiles. The Committee blandly bowed her down the stairs and the ribbon emeute was ended, after passing a vote of censure on Mr. Bulline and excluding him from competing at the Fair.

PROGRAMME FOR TO DAY.

FORENOON.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best team of draught horses, strength and docility being the test, first premium, $30; second premium, $15.

WALKING HORSES.

Fastest walking single horse to harness, first premium, $25; second premium, $15.

SADDLE HORSES.

Best gentleman's saddle horse, gelding or filly, beauty and style being the test, first premium, $100; second premium, $50; third premium, $25.

TROTTING HORSES.

Class 27—Fastest trotting gelding or filly, two years old, to harness, first premium, $50; second premium, $25.

AFTERNOON.

GENTLEMEN EQUESTRIANS.

To the most accomplished boy equestrian under fifteen years of age, first premium, $50; second premium, $35; third premium, $30; fourth premium, $15; fifth premium, $10.

LADY EQUESTRIANS.

To the most accomplished young miss (equestrian) under fifteen years of age, first premium silver tea set, $100; second premium, silver tea set, $75; third premium, silver tea set, $65; fourth premium, silver tea set, $50; fifth premium, silver tea set, $30.

TROTTING HORSES.

Fastest trotting stallion, to harness, first premium, $200; second premium, $100; third premium, $100.

COACH DOGS.

Class 55—Best trained coach dog; premium, silver cup.

BIG TROTTING.

After the exhibition of the above classes, a citizens purse of $2,000 will be trotted for, the best two in three, or three in five, as committee may decide or parties may agree, to harness. The Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Kentucky, and New Orleans horses will compete. The interest in this class is already largely manifested, and favorites are named.

The Rebel Exit.—One thousand eight hundred and eleven more of the Camp Douglas rebel prisoners left yesterday for Vicksburg, making in all 4,030 who have left thus far. There are about 4,000 more to go. The batch which went yesterday were treated to the drenching showers before leaving, and went off thoroughly wet and completely disgusted.

Deserters.—The following members of the Seventy-Second Regiment are ordered by authority of Col. Starring to report themselves at headquarters or they will be treated as deserters: Jasper Locke, John S. Bray, David Wyle, Charles Jones, Leander Dovall, Wm. Chadwick, Thomas Fitzgerald, and Merrill Miller.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Fifty-two prisoners arrived at Alton from Memphis on Sunday last, and were placed in the military prison. Among them was W. P. Isham, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who is a brother-in-law of the chief editor, and understood to be part proprietor of the concern.

☞ The funeral of Captain Timothy Daily, who was killed by the explosion of the tug Union, will take place from the residence of his father, on Evans street, a few doors north of Chicago avenue, on Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock.

☞ The funeral of Hattie Hill will take place from the residence of her father, Horatio Hill, 94 Elm street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

A Hit on Neatness.—Clothing for mankind, of good material, neatly gotten up, is truly desirable. Such is the character of Belding & Co's, 100 and 102 Randolph street. Elegant business suits of all grades, black dress frocks, from common to the very best French cloth; beautiful black pants, fancy cassimeres of every variety; cashmere, velvet, silk, satin, plain and fancy cassimere vests; a full line of overcoats, including the very finest French and English beavers. Messrs. Belding & Co. also have a beautiful stock of furnishing goods. An examination of this clothing can prove no more than a *miss*, at most, and probably a *hit*. 100 and 102 Randolph street.

☞ Madame Cora James can still be found at her office, No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton street, where all who wish to consult the planets on things pertaining to the past, the present and the coming events of life, should call at once. Clairvoyants things in recovering lost or stolen property, and examinations and prescriptions in all cases of chronic disease. Satisfaction warranted. Don't forget the place, No. 60 West Randolph street, only two blocks from the river. (Sept 8-6t.)

The Prizes for the World's Horse Fair.—The costly premiums to be given to successful competitors at the World's Horse Fair, are now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of George W. Stevens, No. 45 South Clark street. They are elaborate in design, finished in execution, and of great value. Watches, silver and plated ware are among the collection, the former comprising elegant time-keepers, with turquoises, diamond and enamel settings. The display is well worth a visit, and the fortunate winners will receive prizes worth unlimited effort. se6-3t

☞ Strangers visiting the World's Horse Fair will go to Boyd's Exchange office, 38 Clark street (under the Banking House of G. B. Blair) to sell their Gold, Silver, Demand Notes, Canada Money and "Stumptail" Illinois and Wisconsin money. Don't forget the place, 38 South Clark street. se1-12t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 88 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au26-1m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Unity Church, corner Chicago Avenue and Dearborn street, Rev. Robert Collyer, Pastor. Services in this church will be resumed next Sabbath, Sept. 7th, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. The usual afternoon meeting at 3½ o'clock. Admission ten cents.

—Rev. Geo. L. V. [illegible] will lecture on Spiritualism in Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1862.

—The Sacraments of the Baptism and the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Jefferson street M. E. Church by the Rev. John Dempster, D. D. The Doctor will preach at 10½ o'clock. Subject: "The influence of the social principle illustrated by our present national difficulties."

—Divine Service in St. Augustine Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m.

—Religious Service will be recommenced in the First Unitarian Church on Sunday morning next, by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. B. Murray.

—Rev. Glen Wood, District Secretary of the American Tract Society, will preach in First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Mr. Wood will speak upon the religious interests of the men of our army and navy. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

—The Bishop's Church, Protestant Episcopal, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Seats free. Divine Service at 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m. The Convention of the Diocese of Illinois will assemble in this church on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, at 10 a. m. Divine Service, sermon and communion.

—Rev. S. H. Nichols, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, will preach in the New England Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, to-morrow. Services commence at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, Sept. 5, 1862.

The money market was rather dull to-day. Inquiries for discount are not heavy, and it is well, for the supply of currency is still very much below the wants of business.

New York exchange is still dull, Bankers sell it freely at par and take it of customers at ¼@½ discount.

Gold was bought to-day at 16½@17.

Old Treasury Notes, buying 7½@7¾.

Silver is a little firmer. Buying, 10; selling, 12.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—A large business was done in this city yesterday and day before in "shoving" counterfeits on the Bank of Geauga, Ohio. Several thousand dollars are known to have been passed, considerable of it upon our bankers. Of course if that is so the safe way for ordinary persons will be to refuse all bills of the denominations named. McElroth's Counterfeit *Reporter* gives the following description of the bills.

5s and 10s exact imitation of the genuine. 5s, a large 5 in centre, reaching from top to bottom of the bill: a small female figure between the signatures; portrait of Clay on the left upper centre, and a female portrait on the right; male portrait on the right end of the bill.

10s, vig., female seated between fancy 1 and 0, with male portrait on left; on the right end of the bill a portrait of Harrison.

All the bills are well executed, and persons not familiar with them should refuse all 5s and 10s. Large amounts of them have passed through Banker's hands during the past two days without being detected. A specimen of them can be seen at our office.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.—Weekly statement of earnings, from Aug. 24th to 31st inclusive, 1862:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$8,510 51	$6,331 84
Freight	15,318 19	20,441 62
Sundries	815.33	328.73
Total	$24,544 03	27,4[illegible] 69
Decrease in 1862	2,880 66	
Total this month to date	103,763.01	103,189 46
Total since 1st January	623 531 55	618374 42
Military earnings	91,311.78	31,879 61
Total	$714,842 88	650,253.43

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Sept. 5. 1862.

First Board—Railroad stocks lower, but a fair business done.

Chi. & R. Island	66¾	M. S. guar	83¾
Mil & P du C	32¾	Hudson	55¾
Galena & Chicago	71½	Erie pref'd	68¾
Ill Central scrip	63¾	N. Y. Central	93¾
Cleve. & Pitts	22¾	Chic & N. W. ef. bds.	99¾
Mich. Southern	31¾	Mich. Central	84¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s' '81 cups	99¾	U. S. 6's 1 year cer.	98¾
U. S. 5s' '74 cups	89¾	Treas. 7.30	102¾

Second Board—Railroad stocks dull and lower, closing heavy.

Chi & R I	66¾	New York Central	93¾
Mil & P du C 1st pf	94	Erie pfd	68
Cleve & Tol	53	N. C. 6s	45¾
Ill. Cent. scrip	63¾	California 7s	100
Mich Sou. gtd	60¾	P. F. W. & C. 1st.	96¾
Mich. Central	84	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	81¾
Harlem	15¾	Chi. & N. W. 2d	81
Erie	36¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Half yrly Oregon	98	U. S. 6s '81 c'pons	99¼
1 year certificates	98¾	U. S. 5s '65c'pons	99

Money Market.—Steady and firm, at 5 per cent on call loans; 5@6c for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer, banker's bills being quoted at 1 30@1.30½.

American gold firmer, opening at 18¾@18¾, closing firm at 18¾@19c premium.

California gold bars firm at 18¾@19c premium.

Government stocks lower, U. S. 6s of '81 at 99¾@99¾; 7.30 Treasury notes at 1.02@1.02¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, September 5, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y bu.
Lake			1500	72900		
G & C U R R	912	14958	20046	10148		983
R I R R	1103	7810	1654		380	440
I C R R	1240	26390	64899	3900	3150	10
C B & Q R R	800	6978	24930	5012	845	436
C & N W R R	172	12963	655	3748	360	331
A & St L R R	321	5940	9475	9750		10
Total	4328	69029	198416	24538	4665	2048

	Beef L'd bs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs.	High Wines bris.	Hid's lbs.
Canal					50	
G & C U R R		140	240	5530		
R I R R		271				2400
I C R R	6600	193	250	2120	779	7000
C B & Q R R	1134	113	2150	13494	719	1911
C & N W				199		8977
A & St L R R			250			4342
Total	5134	1181	2090	19873	1549	17530

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	1500	40800	148099			
To Oswego						
To Pt Colb'ne			1300			
To Goderich	1298		16000			
To other Prts	100	40				
Total	3398	41449	175399			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 5.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	670,000	Flour, bris	4,747
Shingles, no	40,000	Wheat, bu	71,169
Wood, cds	53	Corn, bu	33 804
Lath, pcs	50,000	Oats, bu	13,400
Staves, no	60,000	Pork, bris	416
Coal, tons	465	Mill Stuffs, lbs	106,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	1,500	Lumber, ft	101,333
Corn, bu	72,900	Shingles, no	4,000
Mill Stuffs, lbs	4,000	Lath, pcs	7,000
		Salt, bris	34

The Liverpool steamer City of New York was telegraphed this morning, with dates to the 28th ult., reporting breadstuffs dull and drooping. Provisions very dull. Owing to a decline in freights, and favorable advices from New York, the leading markets were firm. There was but a limited business done in Spring Wheat, but the market was firm and rather better. Winter Wheat was in good request and prices advanced 1@2c ℔ bushel on No. 1 Red and Rejected, and ½@1c on No. 2. About 74,000 bushels all grades changed hads at $1.01@1.02 for No 1 Red; 92@93c for No. 2 Red; 81@82c for Rejected Red; 88@88½c for No. 1 Spring; 78@80c for No. 2 Spring, and 63@65c for Rejected Spring. Flour ruled quiet and without decided change.

The demand for Corn, both by shippers and speculators, was active, and the market advanced ½@1c ℔ bushel, closing steady at 38¾@39c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in active request, and we have to note an advance of 1@1½c ℔ bushel, with sales No. 1 at 31@31½c, and Rejected at 27@28c in store. Rye ruled quiet at an improvement of 1c. Barley was without change. Highwines were dull and nominal at 29@29½c. Mess Pork was quiet and nominal at $9 00@9.50. Timothy Seed steady at $1.45@1.50.

Lake Freights declined ½@1c ℔ bushel. Engagements were made at 11@11½c for corn and 11c for rye to Buffalo; 17c for wheat to Oswego, and 17½c for wheat to Kingston.

Philadelphia Provision Market—September 3.

There is very little doing in barrelled Meats. Mess pork is taken in a small way at $11@12¼, and mess beef at $12.00@15 00 ℔ bri, the latter for city packed. Bacon is in good demand and scarce, with further sales of hams at 9@10c for plain, and 10½@11½c for fancy cured. Shoulders are worth 5½@6c, and sides at 5@6½c. Of green meats the stock is very much reduced and prices on the advance, with sales of hams in salt at 7@7½c, and shoulders at 5@5½c; sides are worth 5c. Lard is firmly held at 9½c for western in bris and tierces, and 9½@10c in kegs, and the stocks and sales light. Butter is steady at 10@11c for packed, and 12@14c for good and choice dairy. Cheese continues scarce at 8@9c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Friday Evening, Sept. 5, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Rates have declined ½@1c per bushel. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Rainbow, corn at 12¾; bark Superior corn at 11c; schr Merrimac, wheat from St. Joseph at 14c; schr Denmark, rye at 11c. To Oswego—Prop Ontonagon, wheat via Goderich at 17c. To Kingston—Schr John B. Drake, wheat at 17½c. To Port Colborne—Bark Success, corn at 11½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,528 bris; shipments 3,398 bris. Market quiet and without decided change in prices. The sales were: 50 bris "Venus" White Winter at $5.65; 100 bris "Coles County" Red Winter at $5.00; 350 bris "Becker's XX" Choice Spring extra at $5.00; 2[illegible] bris "Derwent" at $4.70; 35 bris "Advance" at $4.60; 100 bris "Chickasaw" at $4 50; 100 bris "Como" Winter super at $3 95; 50 bris "Mill Creek" Spring super at $3.50—all delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 69,029 bu; shipments, 41,440 bu. Advanced 1@2c per bu on No 1 Red Winter. The transactions were: 7,400 bu No 1 Red at $1.02 in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.01 in store; 4,300 bu do at $1.00 in store; 19,000 bu No 2 Red at 93c in store; 1,000 bu do at 92½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 92c in store; 4,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 80c in store; 1,800 bu do at 81c in store; 2,000 bu do at 82c in store; 1,400 bu do at 83c in store; 2,700 bu No 1 Spring at 88c in store; 5,500 bu do at 88½c in store; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring at 79c in store; 4,500 bu do at 78½c in store; 400 bu do at 80c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected Spring at 63c in store; 1,300 bu do at 65c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 198,416 bu. Shipments, 175,399 bu. Market advanced ½@1c per bushel—closing steady. The transactions were as follows: 3,600 bu Yellow at 36c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu do at 36½c f. o. b.; 9,500 bu do at 36½c afloat; 25,000 bu Canal Mixed at 36c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 36¼c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 35c afloat; 3,000 bu do Red at 36½c afloat; 27,100 bu Mixed at 38c in store; 11,000 bu do at 38¼c in store; 33,000 bu do at 38½c in store; 3,900 bu do at 38¾c in store; 13,800 bu do at 39c in store; 3,500 bu Rejected at 32c in store; 3,700 bu do at 32½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 33c in store; 7,800 bu do at 33½c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 24,538 bu. Market active and 1@1½c per bushel higher. Sales were: 13,800 bu [illegible]

No 1 at 31c in store; 11,800 bu do at 31¼c in store; 800 bu do at 30c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected at 27c in store; 2,300 bu do at 28c in store; 1,000 bu No 1 at 27c on track, including bags.

RYE—Receipts, 4,665 bu. Market quiet at an advance of 1c per bu. Sales, 12,000 bu No 1 at 45c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 2,048 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu at 50c on track; 75 bags at 55c on track.

SEEDS—Received 145,925 lbs. Timothy Seed quiet but firm. Sales, 191 bags at $1 45; 10 bags prime at $1 50.

HIGHWINES—Received, 1,549 bris. Market inactive and nominal at 29@29½c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is quiet and nominal at $9.00@9 50. Cut Meats scarce and in demand. Sales, 5,000 lbs. Clear Bacon Sides at 4½@5c, packed. Lard is firm at 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Steady and unchanged.

FISH—Are scarce and firm.

HIDES—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm at 10@10½c for choice Yellow; 8@9½c for fair to good.

FRUIT—Steady. Apples, $1.75@2.50; Peaches, $1 00@1.50; Pears per bu, $2.00@4 00.

EGGS—Sales of 15 bris at 7½c.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz, $1.50@1.75; Turkeys per lb, 8¼@9½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Friday Evening, Sept. 5, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day 833 head, of which 25 were received at Sherman's yards, 107 at the Michigan Southern yards, and 408 at the Pittsburgh yards. The receipts still consist mainly of an inferior grade of stock with very few exceptions, among which was one lot in particular deserving of notice—17 head State steers averaging 1,100 lbs sold by Baldwin to Ruble at $2.90 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market ended with more activity than yesterday as city butchers were buying freely for home consumption.

Sales as follows: Baldwin sold Ruble 17 head averaging 1,100 lbs at $2.90.

Culver sold Adams 12 head, averaging 1,083 lbs at $2 66.

McLean sold Webb 45 head averaging 1,148 lbs at $2 65.

Hall sold Ruble 15 head averaging 1,151 lbs at $3.55.

Stewart sold Hyman 57 head averaging 1,061 lbs at $2.30.

Smith sold Milliman 11 head averaging 1,010 lbs at $2.25.

Beeves.	Av.	Price.	Beeves.	Av.	Price.
17	1100	$2 90	11	1010	$2.25
12	1083	2 80	57	1061	2.30
45	1148	2 65	20	981	2.10
15	1151	2 55	29	971	1.80
34	1027	2.20			

HOGS—Received 3,025. The market rules firm and active at yesterday's prices. There were 14 cars choice corn fed received at the Pittsburgh yards to-day, which will be shipped East, on owner's account.

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
90	266	$3 05	63	231	2.70
58	259	3 00	241	232	2.70
159	243	2 80	137	251	2.70
160	243	2 80	150	207	2.70
71	209	2 75	104	212	2.65
137	241	2 72½	58	229	2.50
154	251	2.70	240	211	2.50
271	258	2 70	120	235	2.35
51	248	2.70	153	209	2.35
164	296	2.70			

SHEEP—Received, 260. No transactions to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Flour—Supply quite limited and in fair demand for export and home consumption. Market 5c better. Sales, 5,300 bris. at $5.0[illegible]@5.15 for super state; $5.25@5 35 for extra state; $5 00@5 14 for super western; $5.25@5 55 for common to good extra western; $5.60@5 75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 85@6 25 for trade brands. Market closing heavy in view of the advance in freights and the unfavorable accounts by the City of New York. Canada flour 5c better, with moderate demand. Sales 1,100 bris at $5 35@5.40 for common; $5.50@6 30 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 75@4.30. Corn meal steady. Sales 400 bris Brandywine.

Whisky—Heavy and lower. Sales 200 bris at 32@32½c.

Grain—Wheat—Good and fair export inquiry, and prices advanced 1c per bu.—market closing heavy in view of the advance in freights and unfavorable accounts by the City of New York. Sales 8,000 bu. inferior Racine spring at $1 10; 24,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.10@1 22; 19,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.25½; 20,000 bu. Amber Iowa at $1.24@1.26, part to arrive; 48,000 bu. winter red western at $1.31@1 35; 22,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1 36@1.37; 2,100 bu. white Michigan at $1.45; 600 bu red Missouri at $1.35; 3 000 bu red Kentucky at $1.37; 5,000 bu. new white Michigan at $1.49@1.53; 19 000 bu. new white Kentucky at $1.50@1.55. Rye, quiet and without material change. Barley, dull; small sales new were made at terms we did not learn. We notice sales of 3,000 bu. Canada peas at 95c. Corn, scarce and 1c. better, closing dull; sales 80,000 bu. at 60@61c. for old mixed western; 56@58c. for eastern; 47@55c. for unsound; 70c. for white western. Oats dull and decidedly lower; sales at 53@57c. for Jersey, Canadian, western, and state.

Groceries.—Coffee quiet and prices unchanged. Sugar—raw in better demand and firmer. Sales 1 000 hhds. at 8¾c for Cuba; 8½c for Porto Rico; 8¾@10¼c for New Orleans; also, sales 400 boxes Havana on private terms; by auction 100 hhds. New Orleans at 8 6 [illegible]@10¼c. Molasses quiet. Sales 30 bris. New Orleans at 38c.; and by auction 100 bris do. at 33@38c.

Provisions—Pork firmer and in fair demand. Sales, 100 bris at $11 62½@11.75 for mess; $10.00@ for prime; 11.25@11.50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and firm. Sales, 250 bris. at $5 50@7 00 for country prime; $9 00@10.15 for country mess; $11@12 25 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams in better request. Sales 80 bris at $15.00@16 00 for common to choice. Cut meats little firmer. Sales 275 pkgs at 4@4½c for shoulders, 6@7c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard dull and a shade easier. Sales 440 bris at 9@9¾c. Butter firmer. Sales 11@15½c for Ohio, 14@19c for state. Cheese active at 7@10c—latter for choice.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 5.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Bark Sunshine, Kirby, Bay City, 300 m lumber.
Bark Merrimac, Snow, St. Clair, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico, 179 m lumber.
Brig Canopus, Stoddard, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Buffalo, 165 cords wood.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo, 40 cords wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland, 63 m staves.
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Pauls, 14 cords wood.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 36 cords wood.
Schr Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 90 cords wood.
Schr Active, Pageison, Painter's Pier, 40 m shingles.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cords wood.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Wilkinson's Pier, 45 cords wood.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, 80 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Packard's Pier, 62 cords bark.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr A J Rich, Lynch, Buffalo.
Schr Russell Dart, Montague, Presque Isle, 385 tons coal, 140 stoves.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Anderson's Pier, 35 cords wood.

CLEARED.......Sept. 5.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburgh, 5,447 bu corn, 1,270 bris flour.
Prop J Barber, Perrit, Grand Haven.
Prop Waterwitch, Sweeney, Buffalo, 100 bris flour 1,460 bags millstuffs, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 18,000 bu wheat, 772 bu corn, 1,043 bu oats, 1,237 bris flour, 246 bris pork, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 7,506 bu corn, 2,150 bris flour, 170 bris pork, sundries.
Prop Colonist, Hayes, Montreal, 14,000 bu corn.
Brig Canopus, Stoddard, Buffalo, 16 540 bu wheat.
Brig Roscius, Halsted, Buffalo, 17,000 bu oats.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico.
Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Buffalo, 13,585 bu corn.
Schr John Thursby, Scolley, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Oswego, 15,163 bu wheat.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland.
Schr Tri Color, King, St Paul.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland.
Schr Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr Active, Pageison, Painter's Pier.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr John S Wallace, Lawrence, Port Washington.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, McDowell's Pier.
Schr Calcutta, Lon, Webster's Pier.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1862.

Bound Up—Prop. Empire, Fountain; bark Winslow, Chenango, DeSoto, Ellsworth; schr. Autocrat, Moselle, Roberts.

Down—Prop. Chicago; schr. Dousman.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

Vessels Arrived at Buffalo from Chicago, Sept. 3—Props. Merchant, Free State, Fountain City; brig Commerce; schrs. Consuelo, Jupiter.

Vessels Cleared from Buffalo for Chicago, Sept. 3—Prop. Fountain City; schrs. Monitor, Uncle Sam, Bay State, Oneida Chief, Ketchum, Plover.

Vessel Launched.—A splendid new schooner was launched on Wednesday afternoon from the ship yard of J. M. Jones, foot of Rivard street. A large number of persons were present to witness the launch. It passed off as pleasantly as could have been desired. The vessel glided off smoothly into the water where she rode like a duck. She is a beautiful model, and makes about the prettiest appearance upon the water of any vessel of her size on the lakes. She was built for E. W. Hudson, and has been named the Harvest Home. Her entire length is 123¼ feet; breadth of beam, 26 1-6 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet. Her capacity is estimated to be about 380 tons.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 4.

Clarriett, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Republic, Morris, 183 tons coal.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5 000 bu corn.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 4,050 bu corn, 1,800 bu wheat.
Jas Patrick Ottawa, 5.560 bu corn.
Nile, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Edinburgh, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Constitution, Lockport, 2,930 bu corn, 2,010 lbs mill stuffs.
P Northrup, Joliet, 5,300 bu corn.
Neptune, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Caroline, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED.......Sept. 4.

L C Campbell, La Salle, 150 bris salt.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Neptune, Ottawa.
Lemont, Ottawa, 45 cords wood.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Cushman, Ottawa.
Arctic, Morris, 25 bris salt.
Nile, La Salle.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
Dr Hanley, La Salle, 87 m ft lumber, 4 m shingles, 7 m lath.
Nebraska, Joliet, 64,881 ft lumber, 8 bris salt.
Golden Fleece, Ottawa.
Cayuga, Lockport.
A Leach, Utica.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Hunter, Morris.
Dunn[illegible], Ottawa.
B A Dougl[illegible], La Salle.
Gibraltar, La Salle.
Time, La Salle.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, by Caleb D. Fitch, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mr. [illegible] HURD, of Guilford, Ill., [illegible] of Onarga, Iroquois County, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 5d, MARGARET SELKIRK, infant daughter of John and Jane Watson.

In this city, Sept. 4th, of Diptheria, LEVI SPENCER, youngest child of Mr. Sanford A. and Mrs. Emma M. Scribner, aged 18 months and 5 days.

In this city, Sept. 5th, 1862, DANIEL H. SHELDON, of Apoplexy, aged 66 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 267 Michigan street, at 2 P. M. Saturday.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers will please copy.

In this city, Sept. 4th, 1862, after a long illness, SARAH, the beloved wife of Denis Keogh.

Funeral from her late residence, Van Buren street, northwest corner Desplaines, at 9 o'clock this A. M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their co-partnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BURRELL & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy23-d&w-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—One A No. 1 Lumber Wagon, with span of Mules, sound, and Harness; also, one "Indian Pony," five years old, with saddle and bridle complete; and one thorough-bred Kentucky Jenny, two years old. Address "B," Box 1178, Chicago. se5-u193-3t

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our whole stock of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Small Fruits and Ornamental Stock, growing on twenty acres of land at Monticello Station, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, four miles from Alton. Will either lease or sell the land. To an active, energetic man, an excellent opportunity is now offered. For particulars address us at Alton, or better call and see. se5-u171-1m A. S. & GEO. BARRY, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—A House—Very cheap. **Must be sold at once.** A good two-story Frame House, on the South Side, near the Post Office. Has nine rooms of good size and height. Also, unexpired lease of the lot, if desired, and very cheap. Address, for three days, Box 3117, Chicago Post Office. se5-u186-3t

FOR SALE—CANAL BOAT "GARIBALDI." Apply to A. F. MEEKER, foot of North Market street. se4-u184-3t

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—For sale the Fixtures, Stock, Good Will and Lease of a Drug Store, situated in one of the best portions of the South Division, Chicago. The receipts for the current year are $5,800, and under judicious management they can be materially increased. Rent of the store extremely low. This is an excellent chance for a Druggist or for a Physician and Druggist. Apply to LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Lake street, or to the Southern Drug Store, State street, between North street and the railroad crossing, Chicago. au30-u4-10t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 68, in the Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. Price $750. Apply to B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa. au29-1944-1m

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at FURST & BRADLEY'S, 56 and 58 North Jefferson street. au19-[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reasons for selling ill health. For further particulars address R. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois. jy29 u174-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT.—My House, No. 417 WABASH AVENUE, with the Furniture, is for Rent. GEO. W. GAGE. Tremont House, Chicago, Aug. 27, 1862. au28 u961 1w

TO RENT—Brick Store and Basement, No. 169 Madison street, near the Post office. [sep2-u83 1w] C. N. HOLDEN.

TO RENT—Furnished or Unfurnished, **No. 237 Michigan Avenue,** Second door south of Harrison street. Apply on the premises to CHARLES W. DUPUY. au30-u15-1w

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 286 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, &c., and Brick Stable attached. Inquire of JAS. WARD, 254 West Randolph, or WAITE & TOWN, 68 Washington street, or address P. O. Box 668. Rent $500 per annum. au29-[illegible]-1w

Lost.

LOST—A deer colored Cow, with two white spots on her fore legs, and a star on her right hip. Whoever will return her or give information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. HENRY MOTCH, 185 State street. se5-u196-3t

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the northeast corner of Pine and Huron streets, a GRAY MARE, about 15¼ hands in height. She has been recently bled in the neck. She was raised out in Indiana street, five miles. Ten dollars reward will be paid on return of the Mare to the above premises. se5-u185-3t

$25 REWARD.—Lost on the 4th of September, a Lady's Gold Watch, with a green enamelled case. Inscribed with diamonds. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 18 McCormick's Building, or No. 21 Adams street. se5-u203-3t B. G. CAULFIELD.

STOLEN—Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, one mile south of the Blue Island Plank Road, on the night of the 3d inst., a pair of BLACK HORSES, both shod before, not behind. The larger horse has a Roman nose and a star in the forehead; the smaller one a very heavy mane. Both of them white hind feet. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. D. B. HAWKINS. North Blue Island, Sept 4th 1862. se5-u205-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About ten days ago, the following described horse:—Strayed or was stolen from the premises of Schoch's [illegible] Garden, West Lake street, a cream colored gelding four years old, sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, a little lame on the off fore foot, which is shod with a round shoe. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to the whereabouts of said horse, by ANTON GUTSCH 169 West Lake street. se3-u183-3t

LOST—Sturges, Buckingham & Co's Receipt No. 3867, Elevator B, dated August 30th, 1862, for Three Cars, sixteen hundred and forty-four and 30 bushels, a red Corn, to our order and not endorsed. Persons are cautioned against purchasing it, as delivery has been stopped. Any one finding it, will be paid for their trouble by returning to M. S. NICHOLS & CO., 198 South Water street. se3 u178-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING—At 253 West Randolph street. Two unfurnished rooms, each for a gentleman and wife, without children, to be had with board in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders. References given and required. se5-u204-3t

BOARDING.—A suit of Front Rooms and a single room to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, at 71 Wabash avenue, and also a few day boarders can be accommodated. sep2 u58 1w

BOARDING—A few pleasant, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at No. 288 State street. Also, persons from the country visiting the Fair can find accommodations during their stay in the city at reasonable rates. sept1 u105-1w

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

Davenport, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

Gents:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. [illegible]

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against the County of Cook are requested to hand them into the County Clerk's Office on or before the 8th instant. se3-u67-1w LAURIN P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

$500—TO EXCHANGE—Six acres of land, with a small house in the healthy little village of Oconto Mills, Wisconsin, 18 miles east of St. Paul, to be exchanged for a house to move or the lumber to build one. For particulars address "H," Post Office Box 2719, Chicago, stating where the house and the owner may be seen. sept1 u109 3t

STENCIL DIES.—I have for sale one excellent Set of Steel Stencil Dies for cutting small name plates to mark clothing with. Now that there are so many soldiers in this vicinity who are in want of name plates, this is a first rate time to coin money in the business. Call at No. 12 Board of Trade Buildings, up stairs. se5-u141-3t

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlars and Traveling Agents are positively making from **$10 to $50 per Day** in selling our Caskets. Call and see them and be convinced. Sole Agents, **Padgett's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake St.**

TAKEN UP—As an estray by the subscriber, at his place of residence, a large Bay Horse, about twelve years old. Has a white spot in his forehead and nose, on forehead and hind leg white at the fetlock, black mane and tail. The owner of said horse can find him by applying to MICHAEL WALSH, Lake Shore Plank Road, Town of Lake View. se3-u170-3t

$1.00 PER DAY.—The Sollitt House is a large five story brick building, situated on Franklin street, in the heart of the city, and only one block from Randolph street. It is convenient to all the Railroad Depots. Omnibuses run in connection with all the cars, and it is kept as a first class house. au28-[illegible]-1w

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods, **50 per cent Land, 50 per cent Cash.** For particulars address, by mail, A. W. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential. se1-u[illegible]-1w

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL. PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 3 Steel's Block, Over No. 179 South Water st. jy23-u163-1m

WORTLEBERRIES—The Upland Huckleberry. HARD AND DRY. In prime order for shipment, received daily, at No. 29 State street. E. P. STANLEY.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS. Springfield, August 8, 1862. The McLean County Bank, Bloomington, has this day filed in this office a notice of the discontinuance of its business, and its intention of redeeming its circulating notes in the city of Springfield, pursuant to the provisions of the Act, "An Act to amend the Act of an Act Amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14, 1861." JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor, P. A.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Nurse. A woman who can come well recommended as competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and is willing to go to Milwaukee, can hear of a good situation by applying at 33 Rush street. se5-u[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—A Book Keeper, at present unemployed, would undertake to balance and make up books, make out accounts, &c., for such merchants, traders, or others who do not keep a clerk. He feels confident of giving every satisfaction. Good references given. Please address "C. M." at Tribune Office. se5-u175-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Young man as Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Must speak German. Permanent situation. Reference required. Address or apply to W. R. CONDICT, Michigan City, Ind. se5-u172-3t

WANTED—We wish to dispose of a lease on an undivided half of a Warehouse, well located on South Water street, together with Scales, Desks, &c. Parties desiring a cheap rent and good location, will do well to address immediately Post Office Box 4473. se5-u199-3t

WANTED—Five hundred good Stocking Knitters at 179 Broadway Place, between Madison and Monroe, and between Wells and LaSalle streets. [se5-u194-3t] J. B. MITCHELL.

WANTED—To Exchange a Medium-sized Safe, in good order, for a larger size. Apply to GEO. A. SEVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets. se5-u191-3t

WANTED—Orders from **AGENTS AND SUTLERS** For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3035, Chicago. se5-u179-3w

WANTED—To Rent in a good location (South Side preferred) a half or a suit of rooms, suitable for a Photographic Gallery. Direct to "C. M. L." Post Office Box 3721. se5-u184-3t

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3664, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, freight, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands, part being under cultivation, with dwelling house, &c., situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago. se5-u[illegible]-1m

WANTED—A Horse. Wanted a sound roadster for a buggy. Address, stating where it may seen, and lowest cash price. "C. B." Post Office Box 4274. se5-u[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Bradley's Rebellion History. Published in both English and German languages. Sixty first class Steel Plate Engravings. The best selling book ever offered to Agents. For territory, terms, &c., call on immediately, or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring small capital, and which pays ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 20 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21. jy22-u[illegible]

WANTED—I want to buy a Cottage House, on the West Side west of Morgan, and between Adams and Randolph streets. Price from $[illegible] to $800. Address Post Office Box 3497, Chicago. se5-u[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A convenient House with eight or ten rooms, on the North Side, near Wolcott and Indiana streets, or West Division, near the churches, for a small family and prompt pay. Address Post Office Box 4058. Rent not to exceed $[illegible] per annum. se4-u[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—I wish a young man to assist in laying out goods, and one willing to make himself useful in the store. Compensation from $5 to $7 per week. Address "WORK," Tribune Office. se5-u[illegible]-3t

WANTED—To make agreements for Keeping Books by the month. Books written up, posted, and ruled, and statements prepared by a Practical Accountant. A desirable arrangement can be made with parties not having a regular bookkeeper. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 1358. se5-u[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A situation as Engineer by a man who has run engines for several years in the city; is running on the railroad now. Wants to get a situation in the city. Has good recommendations given. Address "T.," Tribune Office. se4-u[illegible]-3t

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room to let, with board, at 82 Van Buren street, corner of Edina Place. se5-u121-1w

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present whereabouts to J. H. C., Post Office Box 500. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house, No. 300 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not to less than twelve months rent. The owner and others interested to know what has become of this model tenant. se5-u[illegible]-1w

WANTED—150 Harness makers, to work on Cavalry Equipments. Good wages and steady employment. WILLSON & READ, Quincy, Ill. Refer to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, Ill. se5-u124-1w

WANTED—Agents to sell F. H. WALTHER'S **HORSE OWNER GUIDE.** The best Horse Book published in this country. Retail price 75 cents. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 38 Lake street opposite the Tremont House. se1-u[illegible]-1w

WANTED—500 Recruits. A special permit having been granted by the War Department for the re-organization, for three years, of the 67th Regiment Three Months Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Douglas, special inducements are held out to those wishing to enlist in this corps. Each Company elects its own officers, thus insuring to recruits a voice in the efficiency of the Companies that join. The bounties will be paid to recruits after being mustered in. For further particulars apply to Lieut. CHAS. H. VOGEL, Recruiting Tent, south east corner of Court House square, or to Lieut. A. F. HIGGS, Company E, 67th Regiment, Camp Douglas. se5-u125-1w

WANTED—To exchange a good brick dwelling house for merchandise (stock of Drugs preferred.) Also, several residence lots for Books and Stationery. House and Lots well located in a pleasant thriving village in southern Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and will be exchanged as above or for Chicago city property. Address "K. W." Post Office Box 3537, Chicago, or P. O. Box 112, Brodhead, Wisconsin. sep2-u98 1w

WANTED—To Rent until the first of May next, a Dwelling House, already furnished, with eight or ten rooms, in a pleasant part of the city (the South Side preferred) at a liberal rent, for a small family. The best of reference given. Address Post Office Box 2851. se5-u[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Young men in every State in the Union. $120 to $200 can be made per mo. th by a good salesman, by selling an article every family in the land wants. Enclose a red stamp, and address Box 4456, or call at 368 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. se3-u[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Dental Rooms, on Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of suitable rooms that are likely to be vacated soon. Address Post Office Box 628. se3-u[illegible]

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Ontario and New Brunswick, with Portraits of all the Generals. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents, and send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4482. R. H. LANDON, General Agent, 38 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. au23-u[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols.) Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular books. Apply to LEDYARD, BILL & CO., 134 South Clark street, Chicago. au26-[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $10 to $20 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3562, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, **Situations for Domestic Help.** No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2813. [illegible]

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au13-[illegible]-1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. **A PERFECT NOVELTY.** Entirely new principle. Can't be excelled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell **SUTLERS' GOODS.** Agents' Goods, Pedlars' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope. Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Brownlow's Book, Crowley's Needle Casket, the best put up in the city. N. C. Ws' Book. Send stamp and get circular. Official Book Army List of the Western States. Price 25 cents, sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 38 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. au13-[illegible]-1m

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, 37 Water street, Chicago. au27-u104-1m

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $40 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 20 cents for one pair of marked items, terms, &c. One dozen $2. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-u[illegible]-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 3529, Chicago, Ill. au[illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with Shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new wagons, or Harness, Horses, Sewing Machines, Lath or Shingles. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for colored servants, male and female [illegible] Philadelphia, Agency at No. 10 [illegible] street, between Jackson and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1507. Mrs. H. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $3 to $5 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes, seamless, narrowing and widening; will knit Comforters, Shawls, Clouds, Sontags, Ruffs, Nubias, Mittens, Drawers, Undershirts, &c. [illegible] We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in that township, which will enable them to earn a good living by knitting for their neighbors. The price paid for the machine may be made in six weeks. [illegible] Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—On consignment, [illegible] Whisky, [illegible] years old. Manufactured by Henry Shawhan, [illegible] Bourbon County, Kentucky, which will be closed out at a bargain. LEONARD & JENNISON, Commission Merchants, Office No. 4 Dole's Building. [illegible]

F. S. DAY, AGENT FOR THE Illinois Starch Co., Ottawa. Will sell on commission all kinds of Country Produce. Consignments solicited. [illegible] No. 15 Dearborn street.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 46—[illegible] opposite Tremont House.

NEW FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Sept. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, at our rooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. [illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c. AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M., [illegible] NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET. Nearly opposite Tremont House, [illegible] Also, two building lots, located [illegible] By order of GEO. M. GRAY, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. [illegible]

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] street, corner Franklin, [illegible] Goods, Clothing, [illegible] Furnishing Goods. [illegible] S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] of Franklin, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] Calf and Kip Boots, [illegible] Balmorals and Shoes. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, [illegible] LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, Carpets and Silver Plated Goods, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 9th, at [illegible] o'clock, at our Salesrooms, [illegible] Rosewood, Mahogany and [illegible] consisting in part of [illegible] Parlor Sets, [illegible] Chairs, Easy, Rocking and [illegible] Hall Stands, Book Cases, [illegible] Centre Tables, Work Stands, [illegible] Tables, Extension, Dining and [illegible] and Walnut Sofas, Dining Chairs, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Rockers, Lounges, [illegible] CARPETS—Rich Brussels and Velvet Carpets. SILVER PLATED GOODS—Rich Castors, [illegible] Setts, Ice Pitchers, [illegible] Tea Urns, Spoons, Forks, [illegible] goods. Sale positive and without reserve. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CATALOGUE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at [illegible] o'clock each evening, at our Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET, One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings that has ever been offered in this city, [illegible] Gold Gilt Frames, [illegible] is guaranteed Gold Gilt, [illegible] such as the Heart of the [illegible] Speedwell Falls, [illegible] by Hardwick; [illegible] by Murray; Cook's [illegible] dred and twenty. [illegible] under a limit, [illegible] serve. Those who are [illegible] INGS to ornament their [illegible] day and Wednesday [illegible] will be sold together. se3-u136-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade, [illegible] The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 9½ A. M. promptly until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, [illegible] favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., aug5-[illegible] 54 Lake street, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and manager. SATURDAY Evening, Sept. 6th, last night but one of the great spectacle of the day, the SEVEN SISTERS; To which will be added [illegible] Whistle [illegible] Keene's Theatre and McDonough's Varieties, [illegible] UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. Or the Past, the Present, and Future Destiny of the Country, in TEN BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, [illegible] descriptive poem, by Gen. Miles [illegible] Tableaux will be given [illegible] Capitol at Washington, [illegible] Tree of Liberty; 4th—Fingal's Gathering; [illegible] Slave Sale; 6th—Happy Uncle Tom and [illegible] Washington; 8th—The Goddess of Liberty; [illegible] Future—Reunion of all the States. [illegible] THE GIRLS OF THE BUTTERFLY, In the Bower of Ferns, the Lake of Silver and Shower of Gold.

WONDERS FROM ALMOST every part of the world. Upwards of 25,000 Curiosities Now on exhibition in the Chicago and Western Museum. [illegible] Dearborn street, [illegible] Journal. For one week more. [illegible] au26-u[illegible]

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the Orient. Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the Museum store, 34 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House and three doors from the Evening Journal office. It is not on record in Chicago of a collection of the kind. Thousands of curiosities never before presented in this country, and the only genuine collection in the United States. It is impossible to give a written description to convey an adequate idea of the numerous articles which compose this Museum. For particulars, see Circulars. Admission, adults 25 cts, children 10 cts; a family of six $1. The Lecturer and proprietor is a good linguist; and being [illegible] found both amusing and instructive, illustrating the manners and customs of this strange people, [illegible] with their manufactures, [illegible] and many other nations, samples of which can be [illegible] above Museum. To commence on August 23d, and to continue day and evening for a short time. DR. JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Agent. au26-u[illegible]

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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The latest news from the Potomac is to the effect that the rebels have crossed the river near Point of Rocks and occupied Frederick, Maryland, in force. The statement, however, does not seem to be well authenticated. If it be true, it would seem to afford a very fine opportunity to any enterprising general on our side, if that phenomenon is to be found at the head of our army.

The intelligence from Kentucky and Tennessee is important. There can be no doubt that Gen. Bragg has left Chattanooga and is now advancing towards Nashville. It is reported that the rebels have attacked Stevenson and been repulsed with heavy loss. (A map on the second page of this paper will show the location of the several strategic points in Gen. Buell's department.) It is reported also that Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our forces. This is the town which Gen. Turchin was court-martialed for handling somewhat too roughly for Gen. Buell's notions of etiquette.

Cincinnati was alarmed yesterday by a report of the approach of a rebel force to a point within thirty miles of the city. A Louisville dispatch announces the burning of three bridges over Branson Creek, on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

GENERAL POPE.

We copy from the New York *Tribune* a letter reviewing the recent battles in Virginia, in which Gen. Pope is severely blamed for alleged incompetency on the field of Saturday, and especially for permitting the rebels to get in his rear at Manassas, when he had repeated warnings of their movements in that direction. We copy this letter as a part of the news, or rumors, of the day, without knowing aught of the matter beyond what is there stated.

The Washington *Republican* states that Gen. Pope has been relieved of his command, at his own request, for the purpose of preferring charges in person against Generals Fitz John Porter and Sumner, for disobedience of orders. It is intended, also, that a court of inquiry will soon be held on the recent reverses, for the purpose of fixing the enormous blame where it belongs. This is what the people want. Let there be light!

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

We learn from the best authority that Gen. Grant's army is being rapidly concentrated upon an important line for active operations. It will be cheering news to the country to hear that the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh have shaken off their enforced lethargy, and are once more moving against the foe.

Death of Gov. Casey.

We learn that Hon. Zadock Casey, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, in this State—father of Hon. Samuel K. Casey, of Joliet—died after a brief illness yesterday.

Gov. Casey was a man of noble character and mind. He was one of the most prominent men in the State, and one of the oldest residents. He was Lieutenant Governor of this State some years ago, and has been a member of Congress for several terms, and has filled other public positions with signal ability.

The Illinois 19th Fighting.

A letter received here to-day from the camp of the 19th Illinois regiment, dated Aug. 29th, says: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and K were on the Chattanooga road fighting. The rebels who attacked them demanded their surrender. They replied they would die to a man first. A regiment has been sent from Nashville to reinforce them.—*Journal.*

[Lieut. Young, of the 19th Illinois, now in this city, says he has a letter from Decatur, the headquarters of the 19th, of a subsequent date to the above reported fight, which makes no mention of it, but on the contrary says everything is quiet with them.—Trib.]

Colorado.

Gov. Evans of Colorado Territory, authorizes us to deny, most positively, the report in the Santa Fe *Gazette*, that there is an uprising among the people of Colorado against the Government. The guerilla bands on the border of New Mexico are the only disturbing element there. The citizens of Colorado are loyal and law abiding as those of any of the loyal States of the Union.

☞ The correspondent of the New York *World* says:

"We are reliably informed and believe that on Thursday, Secretary Stanton handed in his resignation of the portfolio of the Secretary of War. His resignation was promptly accepted by the President, and General Halleck was asked to take his stead. Gen. Halleck accepted."

The author of this statement is understood to be the lying fellow who writes the Washington letters of the *Times* of this city, that are not manufactured in the office. Coming from such a source, the report is entitled to no sort of credit, unless substantiated by persons of some truth and veracity.

A Council of War.—On Monday a council of war was held at Centreville, at which Generals Pope, McDowell, Sigel, Banks, Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker, Porter, Reno, Cox, Sumner and Sturgis were present. The plans submitted have been approved by General Halleck.

At this council of war the determination was no doubt arrived at of throwing our army into the fortifications until sufficient reinforcements shall have arrived to swell our numbers at least to an equality of those of the rebels. We were not whipped outright by the rebels, but owing to their greatly superior numbers, we were in danger of being whipped.

☞ The party that furnished the telegraph statement to the Chicago papers that "wildcat bankers were applying for currency at a rate that would soon set five millions of it afloat," has exonerated himself to us from the imputation of wilful misrepresentation. His dispatch was founded upon information from a quarter that warranted him in believing it. His informant was in a position to have known the facts, and it is singular that he talked to the reporter so much at random.

Baton Rouge.

We have had many and exciting rumors from Baton Rouge during the last ten days, to the effect that it had been captured by the rebels; evacuated by the federals; burnt by the federals, &c., but the only and latest information we have direct is the following, which we find in the New Orleans *Delta* of the 24th ult.:

On Wednesday morning the secessionists paid another visit to the army at Baton Rouge. Col. Payne, with the heroes of the battle of the 5th, stood ready to greet them; but the gunboats in the river opened on the rebels, and they skedaddled back in the direction of their camp.

Gen. Breckinridge is encamped at Comite River, but he seems to be without purpose. Our forces have been waiting for him patiently for three weeks, but the commanding general of the rebels is unwilling to move from his water.

This affair having demonstrated that Baton Rouge can be held by the navy, our troops have been temporarily withdrawn, and we believe are to be, forthwith, put into a new field of operations.

The *Delta* also has the following:

The State library has been removed from the State House at Baton Rouge, to the City Hall, New Orleans, for safe keeping. This was a prudent thing to do. All public property should be put beyond the reach of the licensed robbers. The private property must take care of itself.

The Rebels Reported with Artillery within Forty Miles of Cincinnati.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Ky., dated at [illegible] this morning, reports the rebels with [illegible] miles of that place with artillery. Falmouth is forty miles from Cincinnati, on the Covington and Lexington railroad. It is situated at the fork of the Licking River, and is the county seat of Pendleton county, which is between Kenton and Campbell counties, and immediately south of us, this side. [illegible] [illegible] the experiment of [illegible] —*Cincinnati Commercial*, 6th.